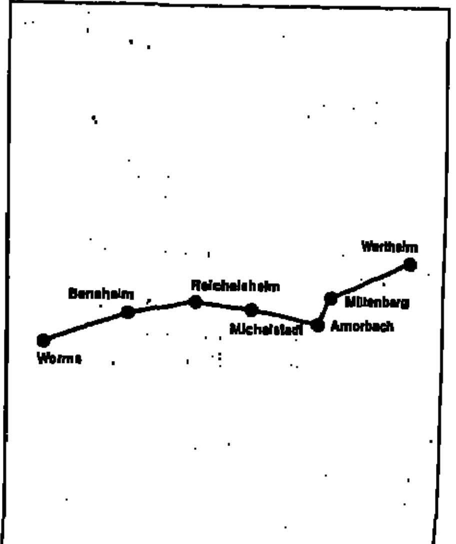


Routes to tour in Germany

The Nibelungen Route





German roads will get you there – to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th-century half-timbered *Rathaus*. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
2 Miltenberg
3 Odenwald
4 Michelstadt
5 Wertheim



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.





The German Tribune

Hamburg, 2 March 1986
Twenty-fifth year - No. 1216 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

What the zero option means for Europe

Frankfurter Allgemeine

What does the security of Western Europe as it took shape after the catastrophe of the Second World War depend on? The right answer to this question could be of crucial importance for the very survival of the Federal Republic of Germany.

There is nothing new about the form in which it is now posed for Nato. The question is one of whether a zero option in medium-range missiles is desirable — or not.

The answer ought to be self-evident for Nato inasmuch as it once itself proposed the zero option.

After Nato's nuclear planning group had framed a zero option offer at Gleneagles, Scotland, in October 1981, it formed the basis of the negotiating line followed by the Americans and Nato in general from December 1981 in Geneva.

It remained Nato policy until the Soviet Union broke off the negotiations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was to blame for torpedoing the proposal. He speculated in vain that the West would eventually accept a unilateral Soviet threat capacity.

On the quiet, Nato is grateful to him for having vetoed the proposal. Experts shudder at the thought of the long-term political consequences a zero option would have had.

So why have the Americans now resurrected the zero option when they can only have reason to fear the Russians might take them up on the offer and cannot possibly want them to do so?

The option has gained a fresh lease of life in connection with Mr Gorbachov's programme to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century, including as an initial move the scrapping of medium-range missiles in what the Russians call the European zone.

The West might welcome and support this move as a Soviet adoption of Western ideas, which some politicians are bound to see as a tempting prospect.

A flashback to how the zero option proposal came about shows it not to be as tempting as might initially seem the case.

The zero option of forgoing American medium-range missiles in Western Europe in return for the abolition of SS-20s by the Soviet Union was first proposed as a last bid Nato could offer to make it easier for German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to go ahead with missile deployment.

In fact the zero option was a disavowal of Western assessments and conclusions.

Herr Schmidt initially hoped to make his stand more plausible by making the Pershing II out to be the counterpart and counterbalance to the SS-20. It thus followed that if Moscow were to dispense with the SS-20, Nato would not need to go ahead with missile deployment.

Yet in reality neither had anything to do with the other.

The reality was entirely different. Even before the Soviet Union began to deploy SS-20s Nato was aware on two counts, one tactical, the other strategic, of its need of modern medium-range missiles.

Nato had long stationed ageing medium-range nuclear weapons on board tactical bombers in Europe, but their value grew more doubtful by the year as Soviet anti-aircraft defences gained in efficiency.

Their deterrent effect declined to such an extent that they had to be replaced by more effective systems: cruise and other missiles.

Still more importantly, the steady Soviet arms build-up in the 1960s and 1970s deprived the West of its so-called escalation dominance.

At the lowest level of armament, the conventional sector, Nato had been the less powerful of the two from the start.

It long offset this conventional shortfall by superiority at higher levels, such as nuclear theatre weapons, medium-range and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Any aggressor could thus expect not to achieve final victory despite initial successes. This deterrent effect dissuaded potential aggressors from risking an attack.

This superiority has been forfeited. *The Soviet Union today is the West's* equal and, in some sectors, its better. This loss of Western superiority was from the outset to be offset by cruise and Pershing II missiles.

These missiles, being capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory from Western Europe, would be a threat to the Soviet Union's very survival the moment it attacked Western Europe.

This risk, or so the idea behind missile deployment goes, is too high for a power governed by reason to the extent that Moscow is. In other words, it is peace-preserving.

These considerations were paramount when the introduction of modern medium-range missiles was devised at sessions of Nato's nuclear planning group.

They remain the prime consideration *to this day for everyone who has fully* understood the true function of the missile deployment resolution.

A further factor from the Western European (and even more so from the West German) viewpoint is that the stationing in the Federal Republic of US nuclear weapons capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union heightens the American risk from the first moment of an attack on the Federal Republic to such an extent that one might fairly refer from the outset to a threat to the survival of the United States itself.

This counteracts the threat of Europe being decoupled from America and Nato being divided into two *zones of* varying security.

It is essential if Western Europe is to protected in the long term. It is also a point by which German politicians must be guided.

Karl Feldmeyer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 February 1986)



Juan Carlos in Bonn

King Juan Carlos of Spain and Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker stand to attention as national anthems are played in the grounds of the President's official residence, Villa Hammerschmidt, in Bonn. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Superpowers still nowhere near missile compromise

DIE ZEIT

If Mikhail Gorbachov's counsels had prevailed in the Kremlin five years ago the West would probably not have gone ahead with missile deployment.

The Soviet leader recently proposed what the West had always called for, the scrapping of all medium-range Soviet missiles in Europe if the West withdrew its Pershing and cruise missiles.

The zero option, proposed by the West and constantly rejected by the East, is now back in business.

Where the Soviet leader seizes the initiative, the American President will not be long in following. Mr Reagan can be expected to take up the Soviet proposal in time for the Soviet Communist Party congress.

The two leaders envisaged an interim solution on medium-range missiles at the Geneva summit. Are we about to witness a breakthrough on the entrenched European disarmament front?

Two points would seem to suggest this is unlikely to be the case. For one,

Continued on page 2

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Spain's Nato referendum is touch and go

Frankfurter Rundschau

For many of the younger generation Nato means war, Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez told European journalists in connection with Spain's 12 March Nato referendum.

Right-wing Opposition parties may support Nato membership but they have called on their supporters to abstain.

They have no intention of helping the Socialist government in its toughest predicament since assuming office in 1982. Let Premier Felipe Gonzalez stew in his own juice, they say, especially with a general election due to be held this autumn.

Two and a half months after Spain's accession to the European Community Señor Gonzalez, in setting the date for the Nato referendum, has fulfilled a 1982 election campaign promise.

In those days he was against Spanish Nato membership, which had just been negotiated by the Conservative government of Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

The Washington Treaty was negotiated hastily and without the broad consensus of democratic parties customary of major decisions in post-Franco Spain.

Not until October 1984 did Premier Gonzalez decide to champion energetically the cause of Spain staying in Nato.

To this day the Spanish Premier, who otherwise carries conviction, sounds inhibited and embarrassed when outlining the reasons why he changed his mind.

Relations with the United States are made easier by Nato membership, he argues, as are ties with the East Bloc countries and the Third World. Spain is, when all is said and done, part of the West.

In a January vote on Nato, two thirds of Spain's Socialist MPs endorsed Señor Gonzalez' position. But Socialist voters hold a different view, as even the Premier's most loyal supporters admit.

If Conservative voters boycott the referendum this tight-rope act might fail. Spanish Communists, while supporting European Community membership, are strongly opposed to Nato.

To make a pro-Nato vote as attractive as possible the referendum lays down three conditions of membership:

- Spain is not to participate in Nato military integration.
- The stationing of nuclear weapons is not to be permitted.
- Reduction in size of the three large US military bases is to be negotiated with Washington.

In this way, the government hopes, widespread anti-US feeling should be counteracted.

Indirectly Señor Gonzalez plans to hold open the option of reappraising the role of the roughly 12,000 US servicemen in Spain if the referendum goes against Nato.

They are stationed at Torrejon air base, near Madrid, Saragossa in northern Spain and Rota, a naval base near Cadiz.

Talks have been under way with Washington for some time on reducing the US military presence in Spain. They have been delayed with a view to holding this option open.

Before Spain joined Nato in 1982 high-ranking Nato officials in Brussels tended to say the pact could well do without yet another member that preferred not to participate in military integration.

The Calvo Sotelo government originally envisaged fully integrated Nato membership, but extremely difficult problems arose in that Portugal as a longstanding Nato ally had no intention of subordinating its forces to a Spanish-led Iberian command.

Neither Spain nor Portugal were prepared to consider a British Nato commander (on account of Gibraltar). An American commander would have been less politically opportune still.

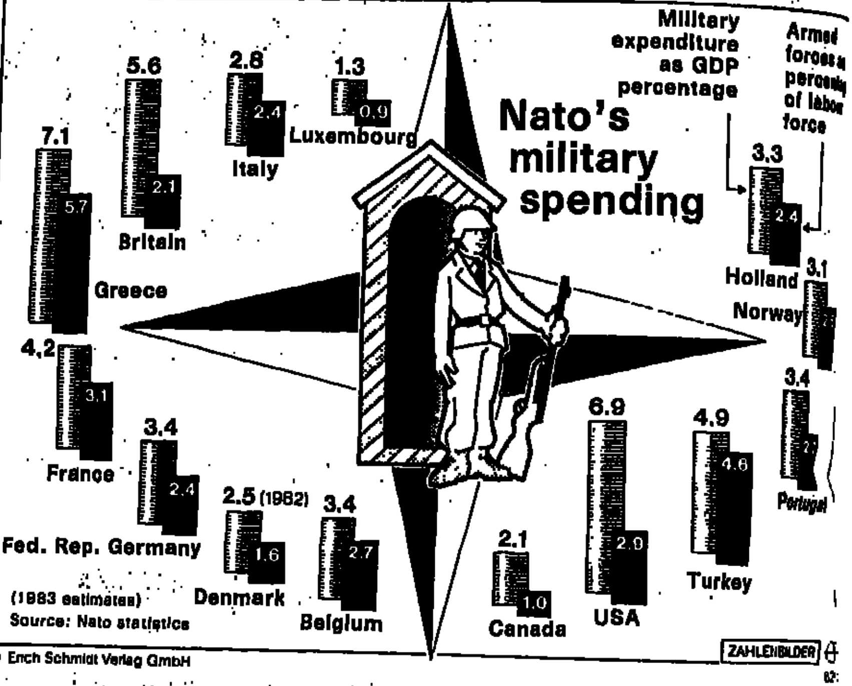
So nearly everyone was anything but unhappy when the Gonzalez government announced on taking office that the status quo would for the time being be maintained.

At the Brussels Nato secretariat the outcome of the Spanish referendum is awaited with official composure.

Nato secretary-general Lord Carrington told journalists on his last visit to Madrid that Spanish withdrawal would seriously weaken Nato but he had no intention of intervening in the domestic affairs of another country.

The Spanish government may tell Spaniards that Spain's role in Nato consists merely of defending its own territory, but in reality it is a slightly different matter.

Modernisation of the Spanish navy and air force, embarked on with the assistance of Spain's Nato allies, plays a substantial military part in patrolling the Straits of Gibraltar and safeguarding supply lines in the Mediterranean and the Eastern Atlantic.



Not for nothing did the United States conclude its first military facilities agreement with Spain back in 1953.

Foreign Minister Ordonez, whose former Social Democratic Party is now the Nato wing of the ruling Socialist Party, has even more far-reaching plans if the referendum goes in Nato's favour.

His pro-Nato stand was, incidentally, why Premier Gonzalez chose him last year to take the place of Fernando Moran, a Foreign Minister who tended to oppose Nato.

Señor Ordonez would like to see Spain join Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Benelux states in the Western European Union (WEU).

The WEU is a more closely-linked Western European alliance whose members automatically undertake to support each other in the event of external aggression of any kind, thus going further than Nato commitments.

He doubtless feels that WEU membership may persuade Spaniards that Nato membership makes them not vassals of the United States but a mainstay of the European pillar of the Western alliance.

He has also set himself the long-term objective of reasserting Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar, and every treaty to which both Britain and Spain belong can help to expedite this process.

Not for nothing did the Gonzalez government almost immediately lift the blockade of Gibraltar imposed in Franco's days.

A seemingly insuperable obstacle, however, is the fact that an overwhelming majority of the people of Gibraltar still prefer to stay British.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 February 1986)

Continued from page 1

both sides have made their respective zero option proposals subject to conditions that are hard to fulfill.

Mr Gorbachov has called on nuclear dwarfs Britain and France to scrap longstanding plans to enlarge their nuclear potentials so the nuclear giants can come to terms. London and Paris have both refused point-blank.

America must also abandon plans to supply Britain with strategic submarine missiles. This President Reagan has already refused to consider.

Washington for its part wants the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia to be halved. The Russians refuse to oblige.

An even more important point is that for both superpowers Euromissiles mainly constitute room for political manoeuvre in the grand design with the other superpower.

By showing limited readiness to make concessions Mr Gorbachov hopes to make headway toward the main Soviet objective, that of calling a halt to the US President's Star Wars plans.

Since the Geneva summit he has known for sure what he may earlier have suspected: that this target cannot be reached by means of a direct approach but solely by means of tactical detours.

President Reagan also has a mainly tactical target in mind. He is under pressure from America's allies and from US public opinion to achieve results at the next summit.

The zero option will, he hopes, help him to achieve the balancing act of showing readiness to negotiate while making no concessions whatever on SDI, his pet project.

So the superpowers are not on the lookout for a solution for Europe; what they want are solutions to suit themselves.

This need not be to Europe's disadvantage, but the Europeans are bound to wonder whether the fresh spate of zero option proposals is likely to enhance their security and to serve the cause of disarmament.

Answering these questions is more difficult than might be assumed by someone who merely recalls yesterday's slogans.

At the height of the missile deployment debate the zero option was devised in Bonn and gradually accepted in the Western alliance. But it was accepted because it was politically opportune, not because it was strategically sound.

Anyone who is keen to [illegible] of Western Europe [illegible] tary superiority but by deterrence (and nothing else is conceivable in the nuclear age) is bound in principle to welcome the presence of modern, mobile, non-provocative US missiles in Europe.

The slow cruise missiles come in this category; the 14-minute Pershing IIs do not.

Linkage of our survival with that of the United States could hardly be made more readily apparent.

The zero option would not boost our security — if peace in Europe over the past 40 years is any guide whatever.

Governments ought to have learnt from the missile deployment debate that opportunism in the long run is a poor counsel in security policy. For those who failed to learn the lesson during the missile deployment debate the Soviet leader has now laid on supplementary lessons.

The superpowers are slowly heading toward a settlement on medium-range missiles. Always assuming that the nuclear backbone of European security remains intact, this can only be welcomed.

So neither a Gorbachov-style zero option nor a Reagan-style anti-missile shield can be said to be in the European interest, and this is a point that must be made clear.

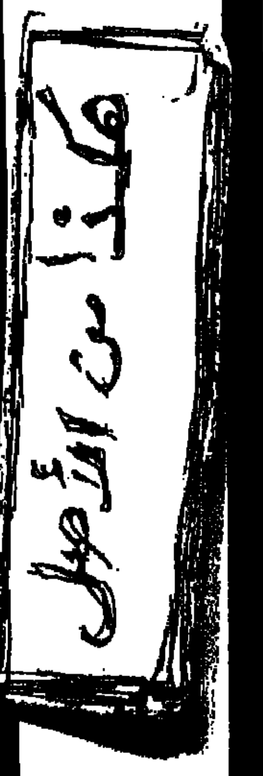
There will only be genuine progress in Geneva when the Americans scale down their Star Wars ambitions and the Russians include their intercontinental ballistic missiles in the deal.

Everything else is mere preliminary small talk and nowhere near a solution [illegible]

Christoph Bertram

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 21 February 1986)

The German Tribune
Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoene Aussicht, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Tel.: 22 85 1, Telex: 02-14733.
Editor-in-chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Simon Burnett (on extended leave). — Distribution manager: Georgine Picone.
Advertising rates list No. 15
Annual subscription DM 45
Printed by CW Niemeyer-Druck, Hameln.
Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.
Articles in THE GERMAN TRIBUNE are translated from the original text and published by agreement with leading newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany.
In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper, between asterisks, above your address.



■ INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Sindermann's Bonn visit is a guarded success

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The most surprising point about GDR People's Chamber president Horst Sindermann's Bonn visit was that it took place at all.

After initial uncertainty the visit was eventually heralded at short notice, seemingly before the schedule had been worked out in detail.

Herr Sindermann was invited to Bonn by the SPD parliamentary party.

In terms of diplomatic rank he is the third most important politician in the GDR.

Apart from being president of the People's Chamber he is a member of the politbureau and a deputy chairman of the Council of State.

It would have been easy for both sides to drop the visit altogether, but the mutual desire for it to be held made it easier to remove the obstacles which stood in its way.

East Berlin, for example, agreed to Herr Sindermann's opposite number, Bundestag president Philipp Jenninger, not meeting him in his official residence.

During his visit Sindermann and his high-ranking delegation conferred with Chancellor Helmut Kohl as well as the leaders of all parliamentary parties.

Bonn, for its part, disregarded its misgivings about the fact that the People's Chamber is not a freely elected German parliament. It also set aside the problems of protocol the visit would entail.

According to the West, East Berlin is just as little (or just as much) a part of the GDR as West Berlin is a part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The GDR has gradually, and then completely, ignored this fact, yet the protest by the Western Allies against the continuing violation of the city's four-power status is justified and remains valid.

Since a return invitation is to be expected, Bundestag president Jenninger may find himself faced by a number of difficulties in terms of protocol.

These problems might even annoy the Allies.

Sindermann, for example, is unlikely to want to meet Jenninger outside East Berlin.

Despite misgivings on both sides, Sindermann's visi[illegible] tomatic of a further [illegible] man relations.

There are other signs of a more relaxed relationship between the two Germanies.

In a recent interview in the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* East German leader Erich Honecker was noticeably friendly towards Helmut Kohl and referred to a further extension of neighbourly relations.

He also coined new phrases in his remarks on many intra-German disputes. East German citizenship, he said, must be "respected".

This is no problem for the Federal Republic of Germany. After all, no GDR citizen is compelled to hand over his passport, but merely entitled to do so if he or she wishes.

Although Honecker is not willing to relinquish the "personal sovereignty of the GDR," the language used in the political discussion has changed.

He also talked about the cultural agreement between the two states in which the inclusion of West Berlin is of no significance due to the fact that there are no practical problems on this score.

In reality negotations on this agreement dragged on and on for many years because the GDR as well as the Soviet Union and other socialist states refused to allow artists, scientists, exhibitors or sportsman from Berlin to be represented contractually or in protocol by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Herr Honecker could, of course, go back on the assurances he is now making.

This reservation, however, applies to almost all agreements between the two German states, developments ultimately depending on the general political climate.

The cultural agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR, which is now ready to be signed but must initially, for reasons of competence, be approved by the *Länder*, will make this fact particularly clear.

Before the official ratification a two-year working plan for cultural activities was drawn up, including a number of events in Berlin, under the "federal umbrella".

As is always the case, reservations on both sides can either be ignored, excluded or reactivated and brought to bear to impair further cooperation.

What is more, it is the sole responsibility of the GDR authorities themselves to decide which cultural activities staged by West German institutions actually take place.

The agreement provides no more than a framework, which can be extended or contracted.

This by no means makes it superfluous, and efforts should be made to draw up further agreements.

The GDR is obviously interested in enhancing its political image and consolidating its legal position on specific issues.

The Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand, must continue to try and cast the ramifications of the German "cultural nation" (an expression used by Günter Grass) into a contractual mould.

The use of the expression itself is avoided in the wording of the agreement and is clearly not enforceable.

Günter Gaus once said that there are no other two neighbouring states in the world which need so many agreements and yet have so few.

This is also true of the mutual visits and the exchanges of views between officials from both sides.

Since there is no way of eliminating each other's existence nor of converting the other side to one's own beliefs, there is no practical alternative but to try and get along and strike a comprehensive balance of interests.

Sindermann, Jenninger and the various other partners in political discussions do not need to hug each other in Bonn. Even an understanding handshake means a great deal.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 13 February 1986)

GDR People's Chamber president Horst Sindermann (left) conferring in Bonn with Chancellor Kohl. (Photo: Werek)

Tragic reality of the two German states

Intra-German relations have developed remarkably well recently in the ominous shadow of the Berlin Wall and the other deadly ramparts separating the two German states.

The two political systems, of course, remain totally at odds, and the SED regime still has a kind of dissociation psychosis.

Nevertheless, both sides are trying to make acceptable coexistence of the two states on German soil possible.

Chancellor Kohl and GDR leader Honecker gave each other assurances to this effect when they met during the funeral ceremonies for Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow.

In the period which followed, a growing number of exit permits were issued for GDR citizens wishing to go to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Agreements on more coordinated en[illegible] exchanges are about to be signed.

Economic cooperation has also been extended during recent years.

All these facts of active intra-German politics should serve one objective: making everyday life easier for Germans forced to live in a Communist system in East Germany.

This must include material support and, above all, efforts to persuade East Berlin to make it easier for East Germans of all ages to travel to the West.

Humanitarian improvements should not just be in one, West-East direction.

Every opportunity should be utilised to achieve this objective, since the vital interests of all Germans are at stake.

Bearing this in mind, it is only natural that Minister Wolfgang Schäuble of the Chancellor's Office should meet SED politburo member Hermann Axen in Bonn, and that Chancellor Kohl should meet the president of the GDR's People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann.

Since the SED delegation headed by Herr Sindermann was invited by the SPD the contacts with government representatives can officially be classed as courtesy visits.

Nevertheless, talks between Kohl and Sindermann will help pave the way for the official visit to the Federal Republic [illegible] this year.

In an interview in *Die Zeit* Honecker again made it clear that he does not possess "unlimited scope" for a normalisation policy on German soil.

In 1984, Honecker was forced to yield to Soviet pressure and cancel a visit to Bonn.

At that time *Pravda* openly criticised the SED leaders for allowing themselves to be blackmailed by the "economic levers" of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The situation may be a little easier, i.e. more predictable, now that the energetic Mikhail Gorbachov has taken over power in the Kremlin.

Honecker, however, who will be 74 in August, has bound to have noticed with some concern how ruthlessly Gorbachov is removing the members of the "old guard" from their leading positions in the party and the state bureaucracy.

This concern is undoubtedly shared in many Eastern European capitals, where, in Gorbachov's opinion, Party leaders are much too old.

For this reason, Communists from East Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Sofia, and Bucharest will be awaiting the outcome of the 27th Soviet Communist Party congress in Moscow with bated breath.

Most of them expect the conference, which will be discussing Mr Gorbachov's reform proposals, to give them an idea of how much scope they will have in future for their policies at home and in their relations to the West.

There are unlikely to be any clear signals from East Berlin regarding Erich Honecker's visit, therefore, until March at the earliest.

Nevertheless, Erich Honecker will probably opt for a visit to his native Saarland in the near future, particularly since he doesn't know how long Gorbachov will postpone his rejuvenation campaign for fraternal parties.

If Honecker does come, we should not forget that seventeen million Germans are still locked in in East Germany.

The primary concern of an all-German policy must be to gradually improve their lot.

The fact that such efforts are trying to achieve something which is taken for granted in all Western European countries is a sad and tragic reality 40 years after the war.

Hermann Dexheimer

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 15 February 1986)

■ BONN

Schily accuses Chancellor of false testimony

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

The Koblenz public prosecutor is looking into whether Chancellor Kohl gave false testimony to committees probing industrial donations to political parties.

Charges were brought against the Chancellor by Otto Schily, a member of the Greens and Bundestag parliamentarian.

Schily says the first instance of false testimony occurred when Kohl was being questioned by an investigation committee appointed by the Rhineland-Palatinate *Land* government in Mainz.

The committee was trying to discover whether charitable organisations were being used to "launder" financial donations to political parties and whether party officials were aware of this fact.

Kohl was initially requested to make a written reply to various questions, and his reply was dated 29 May, 1985.

One of the questions asked was whether the state government in Mainz, individual members of that government or government staff were or should have been aware of the fact that the *Staatsbürgerliche Vereinigung e.V. von 1954 Köln/Koblenz* and other organisations or individuals collected money and donations on behalf of political parties.

Kohl replied that "a number of these organisations also provided financial support for democratic parties in the form of donations within the framework of their objectives."

Kohl stated that he was aware of the existence of the *Staatsbürgerliche Vereinigung* as he had often given lectures during political seminars held by this organisation.

Kohl also pointed out that other politicians from all parties had done the same.

The Chancellor continued that he "had no specific knowledge of the organisational structure, economic management or financial activities of the organisations referred to in the question.

"Furthermore, I cannot recall having dealt with the organisations mentioned in my capacity as member of the Rhineland-Palatinate state government."

The oral investigation session on 18 July 1985 began with a confusing dispute between the chairman of the investigation committee and Chancellor Kohl over which questions should be asked first.

Chancellor Kohl then said that the answer to questions 1 and 2 was no.

The committee chairman recapitulated: "You are saying, therefore, that the only answer you can give to the question whether you are aware of the fact that the *Staatsbürgerliche Vereinigung* (or other organisations) served the purpose of obtaining donation money is no."

It was this denial which induced Otto Schily to bring charges against Chancellor Kohl on the grounds of false testimony.

Chancellor Kohl's advisers also noticed the contradiction between his written and oral answers when they read the minutes of the oral questioning two months later.

In an effort to clear up matters on this score Chancellor Kohl sent an explanation to committee chairman, Georg Adolf Schnarr (CDU), pointing out that his oral statement could lead to misunderstanding "if viewed in isolation".

Kohl stressed that all his statements, including the written ones, must be seen in context.

The Chancellor's close advisers are now posing the question why Kohl denied something orally which he had already confirmed in writing.

Schily, on the other hand, feels he can prove Chancellor Kohl's testimony was false, and cites several prominent witnesses to bear out his accusations.

He quotes a statement by Eberhard von Brauchitsch to the Bonn Regional Court, and the former general secretary of the Confederation of German Industry, Gustav Stein, a board member of the *Staatsbürgerliche Vereinigung*.

If the preliminary investigations by the public prosecutor in Koblenz lead to criminal proceedings and even to a proper trial evidence of deliberate false testimony must be provided before any verdict can be made.

Schily's second charge, which is currently being considered by the public prosecutor in Bonn, relates to testimony given by the Chancellor to the Bundestag committee investigating into corruption involving politicians and the Flick industrial concern.

During questioning on 7 November 1984 Kohl denied having received a donation from the Flick group amounting to DM30,000.

According to the minutes of this session the Chancellor could not recall such a payment.

Schily claims that Kohl deliberately kept quiet about the payment of this figure, backing his claim by referring to the fact that the Flick case records show that Kohl's secretary Juliane Weber collected the money from Brauchitsch on 6 December 1977.

This is something Kohl must have noticed.

During questioning by the Flick investigation committee Kohl repeatedly admitted to having accepted donations from the Flick group.

Why then, says the Chancellor's Office, should he have deliberately kept quiet about this smaller amount as well as about the fact that his secretary had picked up the money?

Walter Bajohr

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 22 February 1986)

The ethics of party-political funding by big business

Allgemeine Zeitung

Most political observers agree that Otto Schily's charges against Chancellor Kohl and the public prosecutor's investigations may damage the country's image.

With a number of important *Land* elections coming up this year and next year's general election looming on the horizon the affair has already been classed as part of a pre-election mudbath.

Some feel it is more important to ensure that the reputation of a mainstay of the constitution, the Federal Chancellor, does not suffer as a result than to protect Helmut Kohl as a private individual.

Others feel the real damage done by this affair results from the fact that the man involved is Helmut Kohl.

This has nothing to do with party-political *Schadenfreude*.

Kohl sees his constitutionally circumscribed task as one of not only determining policy guidelines, but of also providing moral guidance.

After all, he came into political power on an election ticket of sweeping moral change.

The closer the affair gets to court case proceedings, the greater the efforts will be to draw the distinction between Helmut Kohl as an individual and Helmut Kohl as Chancellor.

However, even if there is no legal evidence for the intentionally false testimony Schily claims, and the whole things reveals itself as an excusable gap in Chancellor Kohl's memory, the post of Federal Chancellor will retain the odour of a mingling of money and politics.

Of course, in affairs like this one something always "sticks".

In this case, however, many will recall the unsuccessful attempt just after Chancellor Kohl's government came into office to grant a backdated legal amnesty for the party donation offences of all established political parties.

This makes Kohl's efforts to "muck out" politics look like an effort to make politics legally incontestable rather than a moral renewal of political values.

If such an amnesty had been successful this would have almost "cultivated" the large-scale corruption and nepotism between big business and politics.

Although in many cases the persons involved were not aware of the illegal nature of such transactions, there was a definite sense of the fact that donations were often "not quite legal".

Habituation as a mitigating circumstance?

The truths uncovered during the course of recent investigations into the practice of political donations underline more drastically than many other political issues in the Federal Republic of Germany that there is more than a slight gap between the constitutional reality of this society and the constitutional reality as laid down in the Basic Law.

What is more, there has been a structural shift in the separation of powers in favour of the government and to the detriment of parliament.

This includes the fact that judicial decisions are often taken in fields in which decisions taken should be political.

This shift is only partially due to politically or ideologically induced factors.

It now looks as if business interests have gained such a foothold in the sphere of government and social activities that politics are hardly imaginable without this influence.

Legitimacy v. legality

A fundamental question among political scientists more than politicians is whether subjective arbitrariness is not provoked by the attitude "legitimacy versus legality".

The roots of our understanding of a legal community and social role in society are at stake.

If civil obedience is regarded as no more than governmental regulation rather than civil ethics there is an accompanying shift in expectations towards the state.

One's own reality then severs own way of life and life-style from the political, economic and cultural world.

Sociologists have long since found [illegible] growing number of members of sports and other clubs.

Membership represents a way of life within a social group, which combines the sense of commitment and joy of personal achievement.

The withdrawal of this sense of independence to a non-political sphere represents a political challenge.

The fact that this independence [illegible] indicates self-confidence should [illegible] seen as a potential for renewal.

Less blind faith in the system [illegible] more autonomy.

If laws could do more in this sense [illegible] guarantee freedom, industry more [illegible] foster equality, and culture more to [illegible] spire politics, there would be less [illegible] for the identity of crisis which the Federal Republic has been suffering [illegible] for too long.

Karl Heinz Witho[illegible]

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 20 February [illegible])

Chancellor's Office feels sure charges will be dropped

Wolfgang Schäuble, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, is convinced investigations of Chancellor Kohl in connection with party-political donations will be dropped.

After a meeting of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party he said he had carefully examined the charges brought against the Chancellor by Otto Schily of the Greens and the associated records.

He was now certain, he said, that Schily's suspicions were "unfounded." What was more, he added, Schily was aware of this fact. Yet he was pushing the case to damage the Chancellor's image.

This was just one attempt by left-wingers to drag the government's successes so far through the dirt, Schäuble claimed.

"Both the CDU and the CSU are agreed that we shall oppose such efforts".

Chancellor Kohl, he said, had asked his lawyer, Hans Dahs, to speed up investigations as far as possible.

Like any other citizen, the Chancellor was entitled to a trial which was "speedily conducted".

Schäuble took a closer look at Schily's charges, the records of the investigation committee of the Rhineland-Palatinate state assembly and correspondence between the Chancellor and the president of the Rhineland-Palatinate state assembly.

In a written statement on 29 May, 1985, Kohl stated that he was aware of the existence of the *Staatsbürgerliche Vereinigung* as well as of the fact that this organisation has provided financial support for political parties.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 19 February 1986)

■ PROFILE

Forty years at the helm of the Jewish community



The decision to re-establish the Jewish community in Berlin at the end of 1945 was not taken lightly. "There were grave doubts whether there was any future for Jews in Germany after the Nazi holocaust," says Heinz Galinski. "Many felt it was out of question."

Herr Galinski has been head of the Jewish community in Berlin since 1949. Many Jews, he recalls, felt in those days they couldn't possibly live amid a people who had at least approved the persecution and annihilation of their Jewish fellow-citizens.

Just over 1,000 of the 150,000 Jews who lived in pre-war Berlin survived the Nazi machinery of destruction.

They included fashion designer Ruth Thomas, who was hidden away by the wife of an SS officer of all people, and TV quizmaster Hans Rosenthal, who spent the last few months of the war in a friend's allotment garden in Lichtenberg, an East Berlin suburb.

These two survivors are still members of a community now numbering 6,000, making it the largest Jewish community in Germany.

The life of the Jewish community was reactivated from the moment the Red Army occupied the city in April 1945. "The fact was," Galinski recalls, "that a handful of Jews had survived in Berlin. They needed to be recharged with vital energy and to be retained as members of the Jewish community.

"We felt this point was more important than all objections to re-establishing Jewish communities."

Heinz Galinski, 73, is a key man in the post-war history of the Jewish community in Berlin, which was re-established on 20 December 1945.

His mother and first wife were killed in Auschwitz. He was imprisoned in Auschwitz, Buchenwald and Belsen. He returned to Berlin as soon as the war was over.

He first looked after the survivors of racial persecution on behalf of the city council. In 1949 he was elected board chairman of the Jewish community in West Berlin — and has regularly been re-elected by a large majority ever since.

"Not even [illegible] tion did we lose hope of democracy and humanitarianism returning to Germany after the end of Nazi dictatorship," he wrote in 1980.

He is strongly in favour of making the life of the Jewish community more accessible and transparent. While opposing assimilation he espouses the cause of integration in a pluralistic society.

"Making Judaism more transparent," he says, "will counteract the spread of anti-Jewish prejudice."

The synagogue in Fasanenstrasse was rebuilt in 1959 on the site of a synagogue sacked in 1938. In the early 1960s a Jewish night school was set up, offering evening classes in Hebrew and Yiddish to non-Jews.

It is the only facility of its kind in Europe and 80 per cent of its students are now Gentiles.

Opening up the Jewish community also means, as Herr Galinski sees it, speaking out when politicians and authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany oppose neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism only half-heartedly.

When Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann refused to voice disapproval of a meeting of former Waffen-SS men in Nesselwang, Bavaria, Galinski was most upset.

Herr Zimmermann merely said it was for the Bavarian authorities to decide whether the meeting should be held, the country being run on federal lines.

"I feel it is totally inappropriate to want to explain to someone directly affected and a former concentration camp inmate the difference between Nazi dictatorship and parliamentary democracy," Herr Galinski said.

He was equally forthright in telling the Christian Democrats how he felt about the painfully slow progress of legislation to make saying six million Jews weren't murdered at Nazi concentration camps an indictable offence.

"I don't know whether those responsible can possibly appreciate how a survivor of Auschwitz feels," he said, "about having to file a suit himself to take action against those who deny that six million Jews were killed."

Forty years after it was re-established the Jewish community in Berlin is still influenced by pre-war trends. There are two wings, the orthodox and the liberal.

But they joined forces after the war because, as Heinz Galinski puts it, "a Jewish community decimated by the Nazi machinery of persecution and destruction could no longer afford the luxury of rivalry between religious groupings."



Heinz Galinski

(Photo: dpa)

The community has an impressive record of integration. Early in 1946 many Polish Jews arrived in Berlin.

Most went on to Palestine but some stayed in the city and were fully accepted by a Jewish community that was mainly German.

Hungarian, Rumanian and Czech Jews followed, and in the late-1970s several thousand Soviet Jews arrived in West Berlin via Vienna or Israel.

About 2,500 of them have stayed in the city.

There was heated debate about these latecomers at the time, but they are now largely integrated in a Jewish community of which they make up nearly half the membership.

The Jewish community in West Berlin maintains ties with Jews on the other side of the Wall.

On high days the cantor of the liberal synagogue, Estrongo Nachama, who was born in Thessaloniki and is a survivor of Auschwitz and Sachsenhausen, holds services for the last 200 Jews in East Berlin.

Dieter Stäcker

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 2 February 1986)

Controversial mayor resigns

The chief clerk of Korschenbroich, a small town near Mönchengladbach, has confirmed the resignation of the burgomaster, Count von Spee, in connection with anti-Semitic remarks.

Mayor von Spee resigned in writing, having been defended to the hilt by fellow-citizens of Korschenbroich, population 27,000.

The headline-hitting mayor said in mid-January at a council committee meeting on the town's 1986 budget: "Several rich Jews would need to be killed to balance the budget."

He said in his letter of resignation that repetition of this remark, taken entirely out of context, was likely to damage the reputation of the country and of Korschenbroich.

After having served the cause of democracy in local government for over 25 years he wanted to forestall this damage and prevent harm to reconciliation between Germans and Jews.

The CDU majority on the town council disapproved of the controversial remark but voiced continued confidence in the Christian Democratic mayor.

Rhenish CDU leader Manfred Pützhofen disapproved of the remark; so did Westphalian CDU leader Kurt Biedenkopf.

North Rhine-Westphalian Premier Johannes Rau and Interior Minister Herbert Schnoor, both Social Democrats, held talks with North Rhine-Westphalian Christian Democrats about replacement of the mayor.

Social Democrats on Korschenbroich town council threatened to boycott all council and committee meetings as long as von Spee chaired them.

The Jewish community refused to accept his excuse that his remarks had not been meant in the manner understood.

The public prosecutor's office in Düsseldorf is investigating the case. Nine suits have been filed against the controversial mayor for racial incitement and defamation.

dpa

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 15 February 1986)

Anti-Semitism: widespread apathy claim

Widespread public apathy about the growing number of anti-Semitic remarks is likely to be more devastating in long-term effect than blunt and straightforward anti-Semitism, says Heinz Galinski, head of the Jewish community in Berlin.

He feels there has been a growing trend for some time toward public discrimination against the Jews, especially by public office-holders. It is a trend that most alarms him.

[illegible] cases:

- CSU Bundestag MP Hermann Fellner's comment that "Jews are quick to speak up whenever cash rings in German tills."
- Esslingen *Junge Union* chairman's claim that Israel was arrogant in trying to blame today's democratic constitutional German state for the murder of Jews in the Third Reich.
- CDU burgomaster Count von Spee of Korschenbroich's remark that several rich Jews would need to be killed to balance the town's budget.

Herr Galinski said it was disgraceful that Mayor Thywissen of Neuss, CDU, had suggested public criticism had been so overwhelming because Count von Spee was a Christian Democrat.

The least that could be done was to take appropriate action, and that meant [illegible] number of occurrences on which he expected leading politicians such as Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss to comment.

He felt it was intolerable that groups representing former members of the SS both enjoyed tax privileges and were allowed to hold public meetings, as in Nesselwang, Bavaria.

Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, CSU, had treated his complaints on this issue in a manner little short of contemptuous.

He was unable to come to terms with the continued failure of German political parties to reach agreement on legislation making it an indictable offence to say the Nazis didn't murder six million Jews.

It was no less scandalous that German industry denied responsibility for employing slave labour during the Nazi era. The only exception was Daimler-Benz, who were looking into the matter.

Herr Galinski worked as a forced labourer for IG Farben during his internment in Auschwitz.

He was not merely worried in respect of the 29,000 members of the Jewish community in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin he represent[illegible]

He was worried about the free and democratic development of post-war Germany.

He and the Jewish community he represented had stayed in Germany or returned despite the suffering they had undergone and had taken part, without hatred, in the process of democratic reconstruction.

More and more people were plucking up the courage and being so insolent as to make remarks on Jews and foreigners that would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

This showed that democracy was not taking a sufficiently offensive stand against such machinations.

The widespread approval of the view

Continued on page 6

■ WORK

Dortmund steelworkers test new job techniques

Dortmund cold rolling mill worker Johannes Köpping is part of a pilot project to "humanise" tedious industrial and assembly line jobs by reorganising work schedules.

He works at the Hoesch Steel cold rolling mill in Dortmund in the heart of the industrial Ruhr where projects of this kind have been under way 1982.

There is no mistaking the fact that pen and paper are not the tools of his trade as he stands at the blackboard chalking up ideas.

They are his ideas and those of his workmates on how to improve working conditions, and what makes the project unusual is that they, and not the management, are considering the possibilities of reorganising the way they work.

They are able to do so as part of a scheme at Hoesch's two cold rolling mills that is due to be completed soon.

Since 1982 workers at the two plants have discussed and experimented with group work, participation, humanisation of work, higher productivity, greater responsibility and better products.

Hannes Köpping is a linchpin in the scheme as elected spokesman for the cold rolled strip section.

Their job is to reroll sheet metal from the hot rolling mill that comes in coils.

In the process the steel both grows thinner and changes in structure, which is important as a means of adapting the product to customers' requirements.

The workers who used to man the cold rolled strip section were not required to have special skills. They were taught simple tasks and pressed the same buttons and worked the same levers year in, year out.

Operations were arranged step by step. The same people did the same job shift after shift. They might well have been manning an assembly line. The work was not very demanding. Anyone could do it in next to no time after being shown what to do. So low wages were paid.

Besides, in the iron and steel industry bonuses have always been paid for work in difficult conditions. Noise, dirt and heat were the yardsticks.

The only way to earn good money in the Ruhr is to work hard. Hard work has always been both cursed and idealised.

But none of these conditions apply at the cold rolling mill. Low pay, monotonous work and a hierarchical system made individual initiative atrophy.

This was particularly problematic at a stage of production that was the last before the product was delivered to increasingly demanding customers.

Works manager Karl-Ludwig Trültzsch says the individual worker has a considerable influence on manufacturing tolerances. So the pilot project was the next step.

As social factors combined with product-and rationalisation-related ones, it wasn't long before three men began to share responsibility for the experiment. They were works manager Trültzsch, labour director Alfred Heese and works councillor Erich Wetzel, who has since retired.

They all promoted the scheme — for different reasons.

Hoesch are happy to demonstrate at the skin-pass stand what improvements have been made. This stage deals with the finish and structure of the product, both of which are important points for the customer.

There used to be six men on the job here; now there are four, their work having been combined.

This manpower saving could in theory have been achieved using the old work technique, but in practice it would have been asking for trouble.

The men would have been unhappy. The works council would have opposed the idea. One man or another might have had too much work to do.

These objections have been set aside now group work has been introduced.

The remaining four men rotate, switching jobs to ease the monotony. They decide when to change round; the only stipulation is that they must rotate at least once in the course of an eight-hour shift.

That presupposes they can all do every job. There were initial doubts this would be possible. Says works councillor Klaus Lewandowski:

"Foremen and chargehands were convinced we wouldn't be able to do it. Five or six at most out of 80 felt the men would be able to learn to do each other's jobs."

The men themselves were sceptical. But no-one was forced to take part in the group work experiment. Everyone was at liberty to apply for transfer to a department where work continued in the old way.

In this connection one man confessed he had been afraid of the machine he worked at for the past 10 years.

But the men were much more willing to learn than the chargehands had imagined. Their skills had merely gone to waste in a hierarchical system of orders and obedience to orders that made no demands on initiative.

Yet the men were by no means always delighted at the consequences of the end of the old command structure. Many were reluctant to be demoted to the same level as everyone else.

Persuasion alone might not have worked; more money did. As the men qualified after training for all jobs done by the group, they were all entitled to a higher pay grade. They all now earn the same pay, but it is more than even the best-paid used to get.

At the skin-pass stand the pay scale used to vary between 16 and 25 points; now everyone rates 30 points. Each point corresponds to a bonus [illegible] pfennigs per hour on the basic rate. The whole scheme is based on official wage rates, Herr Heese says.

What Herr Trültzsch feels to be particularly important is that skilled men are now showing interest in working in production. Skilled men, he says, are quicker to spot errors and failures. They are also better able to work alongside repair and maintenance men.

The works manager is wondering whether skilled men might not be allowed to lend a hand in trouble shooting.

The new approach to work at the plant is not limited to group work. There are also regular meetings of larger groups.

Everyone in a department meets for two hours a fortnight to discuss possible improvements.

In Hannes Köpping's group the work of the man who feeds the coil to the rolling mill came up for discussion. What was wrong with the job, he asked.

Answers came thick and fast. The work was too loud. The rollers weren't cleaned often enough. The air conditioning was useless. The floor was too slippery. There was too much pointless paperwork.

All these points were noted. Both the works council and the management attend sessions, so men can be sure they will get a hearing.

The management takes an entirely different view of opinions voiced by the group. They carry more weight than complaints made individually in the past.

If the men still have any misgivings then it is because jobs have been axed. "People still have at the back of their minds the idea that four men now do the work of six," Lewandowski says.

He agrees with the labour director that it will some time before the new system is seen as a matter of course. They even refer to a problem of generations.

Yet a poll of the men affected has shown 58 per cent to feel the advantages of the new system outweigh the disadvantages.

Asked who benefits from the new arrangements, 48 per cent say the company does. But the same percentage feels the firm and the staff derive equal benefit.

For works manager Trültzsch the gain is readily quantifiable: 1,100 men now do the work of 1,200. But that isn't the only reason why he supports the new system. He wants the men to do work that requires them to keep their minds on the job.

So everyone is happy. Works councillor Lewandowski says men in other departments are keen to follow suit and start group work. The sooner the better, he says. The cold rolling mill is a lone pioneer.

In his view the sceme must be taken over throughout the works as soon as possible. But the management may yet drag their feet.

Hannes Köpping says the men now have a say in the running of the firm [illegible] have. He reckons this [illegible] prospect that still has boardrooms worried stiff.

Heinz-Günter Kemmet
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 14 February 1986)

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

You will find the answers to these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

DIE WELT

Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung

Axel Springer Verlag AG, DIE WELT, Postfach 305830, D 2000 Hamburg 36

Continued from page 5

expressed by CSU MP Hermann Fellner was appalling, as were the tirades to which he had been subjected for criticising Fellner. By saying nothing about such tendencies politicians had unfortunately tended, doubtless unintentionally, to strengthen the hand of verbal anti-Semitism, which had grown more offensive in character of late.

Herr Galinski referred to a remark by Helmut Kohl in Israel, where the Chancellor had said he was only 15 years old at the end of the war.

History, Herr Galinski said, was indivisible and no-one was entitled to "opt out" of history with reference to his age at any given time.

Yet there had been encouraging reactions too. Herr Galinski has lately received encouraging letters from the Bundeswehr, from school classes and from many private individuals.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 6 February 1986)

■ HIGH TECH

Munich venture capital fund managers use blue chip cash to finance new ideas

Techno Venture Management, set up in Munich just over two years ago, pioneered venture capital funding in the Federal Republic of Germany. There are now nearly 30 firms in the field.

Companies TVM have backed include the following:

- Speech Design was launched in 1982 by electronics and informatics engineers Kasimir Arciszewski and Hans Meiler. Their aim was to make computers speak, firms in nine European countries being keenly interested in speech recognition and articulation devices.
- Feinfocus Röntgensysteme was launched in 1982 by engineer Alfred Reinhold in Wunstorf, near Hanover, to develop, manufacture and market X-ray equipment to check materials for industry to ensure they are destruction-proof.

X-ray enlargements up to 200 times the original size are finely focussed and can be screened directly on a monitor.

The principle on which this technique is based has been known for 50 years but has only recently become technically feasible, and Feinfocus is a market leader.

- IMS Ionen-Mikrofabrikationssysteme was set up last year in Vienna by a group of physicists and technicians to manufacture equipment used mainly in the industrial production of chips in the sub-micrometer range.

All three are examples of innovation closely linked to practice and to the market and of new firms confident they can pioneer new ideas for entire industries.

They are also examples of firms lent crucial financial backing in their early days in the form of venture capital.

They were backed by TVM, itself a pioneer in venture capital funding, a new departure in financial services in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Most of the nearly 30 venture capital firms now in the German market have been set up by understanding and ambitious politicians keen to attract firms with new ideas to their area — and gain kudos by doing so.

TVM was launched in autumn 1983 by the Munich capital investment company TRV Treuhand-Vermögensverwaltung, partners in the United States and Britain and, in Germany, the Munich electrical engineering giant, Siemens.

Siemens' stake in the venture ensured TVM of substantial financial clout from the outset.

Ten firms, including eight German blue chip companies, ploughed DM116m into the [illegible]

The eight were Siemens, Deutsche Bank, Bayer, Daimler-Benz, Hauni, Mannesmann, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen.

The other two were the Volkswagen Foundation and Österreichische Industrieverwaltungs-AG, the Austrian industrial holding company.

This year the second fund, Techno Venture International, will mobilise a further DM50m raised abroad, mainly by pension funds and insurance companies but also by industrial firms such as Nabisco in the United States and Philips in the Netherlands.

So the Munich venture capital firm has DM166m to invest, which is a tidy sum in the venture capital market but a drop in the ocean for potential sources of capital. Siemens for instance could lay their hands on DM19bn in ready cash.

Yet TVM's management have no intention of viewing their capital as toy money. They are keen to put it to good use and make venture capital financing an accepted form of investment in Germany.

In helping technological pioneers to finance lucrative ideas they hope to establish an investment market that will, in a few years' time, attract high salary-earners and professional people.

Their current sources of finance, all of whom have annual turnover by the DM billion, would not be hard hit if ventures backed were to flop, but potential small investors would lose heart.

The fund managers are determined to ensure there are no initial failures to discredit the new market.

Yet less than 20 per cent of new companies seeded with venture capital in Germany have been a success, whereas in the United States, with a far larger venture capital market, only 20 per cent of projects have been a failure.

Venture capital investment, TVM say, must not be regarded as a sweepstake. All ideas must be thoroughly researched, and thorough research is the only way in which the company's staff of 14 can hope to find firms with potentially blue chip ideas worth investing in.

At first glance it is surprising to learn that the Munich talent-spotters are concentrating on areas in which German industry has traditionally been strong.

"Where have the Germans been good in the past?" asks TVM director Hellmut Kirchner. In carmaking, aircraft manufacture, mechanical engineering, medical technology, biology, chemistry and precision engineering.

So these are the sectors in which TVM have concentrated their quest for new companies keen to build a bridge between conventional and new ideas.

This interface, such as the use of microelectronics in mechanical engineering, an innovation that has worked wonders in engineering, is felt to be particularly suitable for venture capital investment.

"In America," TVM executives say, "high tech is a slogan used to sell what in many cases is merely a dream.

"We don't want to fund another Apple Computers. There won't be one, not in Germany. We want to back feasible projects at a high level of technological development."

"Zuses are great," Kirchner says, citing a German example. "We shan't be sending them packing. What we want is to set them up in business with Nixdorf-style backing."

Konrad Zuse, now in his 70s, invented the world's first modern computer in Berlin just before the war. Heinz Nixdorf, now in his 60s, is a German computer and computer systems manufacturer of world renown.

They stand for the kind of key men on which venture capital people are particularly keen.

Ideally they would like to link inventors such as Zuse, who are often years ahead of their time, and marketing aces such as Nixdorf, who are few and far between.

Wherever TVM invest funds they are keen to make themselves superfluous as soon as possible, says Kirchner's fellow-director Rolf Christof Dienst.

TVM's priorities are to ensure that firms they invest in have working accounts and marketing departments and a grounding in strategic planning.

Once they feel reassured on these points the Munich financiers are content to leave companies to get on with it with as little supervision as possible.

That isn't to say a closer look will not be taken at firms buffeted by what Kirchner calls sudden spells of bad weather.

One new firm TVM invested capital in, Dienst recalls, first needed to be checked daily. Then weekly and monthly checks were all that was needed. Now once a quarter is enough.

Venture capital funds need to bide their time, but they naturally expect to recoup their investment at some stage — and make a tidy profit too.

As a rule that takes at least four to five years, and TVM have no illusions about the profit to be made once companies go public.

They have no hopes in Germany of increasing the capital invested up to fortyfold, as has been known to happen in the United States.

Firms that suddenly take a turn for the worse are not to be ditched. If their technology is good and their marketing shows promise, TVM are happy to nurse them through hard times.

The last thing TVM executives aim to do is to squeeze premature profits out of a company in which they have invested.

Only about 40 per cent of the DM116m in the first fund has so far been invested, mainly abroad as it happens.

TVM's role is that of a technological turntable. Companies that provide investment capital are encouraged to collaborate directly with firms in which the fund invests.

This could be a two-way traffic from which both sides benefit, with established industrial companies drawing on the creativity of the newcomers and the newcomers drawing on the established companies' experience.

TVM have so far invested roughly DM18m in 12 German firms and a further DM12m or so in 11 firms abroad, plus DM18m invested via four venture capital investment pools in 85 firms in Britain, America, Japan and Singapore.

No more pool investment is planned. The DM116m of the first fund is to be invested half in Germany, half abroad. The DM50m of the second fund is to be invested solely in German-speaking countries.

Over the next three years roughly DM25m a year is to be invested in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The Munich fund managers have their eyes on 12 new companies.

They say none of the 13 German and Austrian firms in which capital has so far been invested seems at all likely to call in the receiver.

Five have started to earn profits. The same can be said of about two thirds of foreign companies TVM have invested directly in.

The largest stake so far is the fund's investment in European Silicon Structures, a firm set up by several European companies, such as Brown, Boveri & Cie, Olivetti, Philips and Saab-Scania to manufacture faster and at less expense tailor-made microchips for the engineering industry.

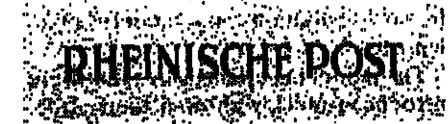
In close collaboration with its customers the new company would like to help the European engineering industry to hold its own in competition with the United States and Japan.

Kirchner feels it is a crying shame that no leading German firm has yet to join this particular venture, and he doubtless says so with a glance in Siemens' direction.

Venture capital as seen in Munich is not for investors who fancy making a quick profit. So private individuals will not be welcomed as sources of capital until the venture has firmly established itself, which TVM see as being the case in about three years' time, and no earlier.

Hermann Bössenecker
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 14 February 1986)

Siemens sceptical about German participation in SDI



The Siemens board, along with many politicians, are sceptical about participating in America's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

[illegible] board Dr Karlheinz Kaske said at a press conference that of total expenditure in a year of \$5.5bn the sum of \$2,5bn would be set aside for research and development in electrotechnology.

European companies can only expect five per cent of that, that is DM350m. At the very best West German companies can only expect DM100m of that.

Kaske said: "Compare that with Siemens annual allocation for research and development of DM5bn."

Siemens' subsidiaries in America or companies in which Siemens participates in the US cannot hope to get SDI contracts because most foreign-owned companies are not listed by the American government for contracts for "highly qualified" products.

For this reason no plans have come out of the SDI programme as yet for which Siemens would bid or about which an approach has been made to Siemens.

In view of the considerable subsidies that the American government makes to companies for research and development, Kaske expects further competition distortions in international electro and electonics markets as a result of the SDI programme.

Kaske and his board colleagues did not have much enthusiasm either for proposals for European companies to work together on research and development for the Eureka Project.

Philips, SEL, Thomson-Brandt and Siemens should have been given Eureka medals for plans they had to work together in Berlin on a glass fibre plant, but this project was forbidden by the Monopolies Commission.

All European companies have to face up to obstacles of this sort when cooperating in research and development. Kaske commented that these obstacles would remain "so long as there was a danger that cooperation of this kind would result in saleable products."

Franz Specks
(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 5 February 1986)



■ BUSINESS

Sumitomo sort out troubled tyre company

Managers from Sumitomo Rubber Industries of Kobe, Japan, took only twelve months to make Dunlop efficient again.

In the early 1980s the tyre-manufacturing company's works council discussed the introduction of short-time or redundancies.

Now the council gives its attention to extra shifts and overtime so that the factories in Hanau and Wittlich can keep punctually to delivery commitments.

How have the Japanese achieved this?

The vital factor was worker motivation. Unlike unfortunate British Dunlop, Sumitomo has considerable financial clout that has been used in the reorganisation programme.

Plant, some of which was over 30 years old, was modernised.

In addition the workforce of 3,600 were invited, "to let the personnel department know, if among you friends you hear of an engineer who is seeking a job who is engaged in areas of interest to us such as automobile engineering or Computer Aided Design, CAD."

In the past it was difficult for employees to work up any enthusiasm for good ideas that did not come from their own department.

In a very short time the Japanese have been able to convince the workforce of the advantages of team-work.

Ideas described as "housekeeping" were previously quite foreign to Dunlop workers, whose company name has now been changed to SP Reifenwerke GmbH.

Good management for the Japanese does not mean just order and cleanliness but the well-considered application of muscle and money.

Improvement to quality has top priority in the department aims for 1986.

Second place has been given to a reduction in faults.

Other work aims include: less waste, more personal responsibility on the job, care and attention to safety measures, active worker participation in matters of quality, the maximum use of heating capacities and savings in energy and materials.

Workers have accepted without a word of complaint that the new chairman of Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Kyohei Yokose, was presented to them as "the father of our company."

By opening up investment into Dunlop he has certainly underpinned jobs that for years have been in jeopardy.

SP Reifenwerke invested about DM50m last year. In the past this kind of investment was spread over three years.

Walter Weiskopf, chairman of the combined works council said: "Things are done in a big way here." This is the impression a visitor to the factories gets.

Workers were promised there would be no redundancies or reductions in pay as a result of the reorganisation measures. They were promised extra pay for good production performances.

For extra shifts that were essential between September and November last year workers, apart from getting over-

Continued on page 9

Politics at first hand

Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint.

Aussenpolitik, the quarterly foreign affairs review, gives you facts at first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p.

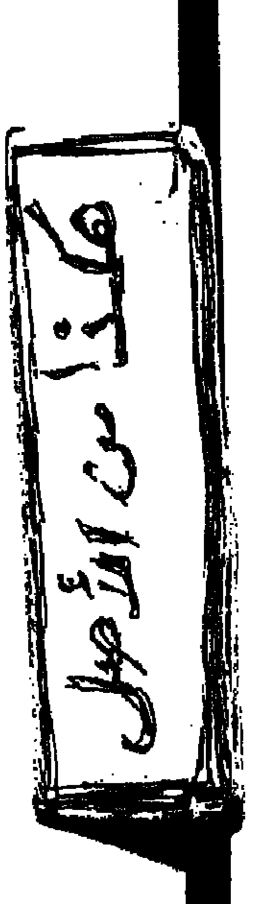
INTERPRESS GmbH,
Holsteinischer Kamp 14, D-2000 Hamburg 76,
Federal Republic of Germany.
Tel. (040) 2 29 06 09

AUSSEN POLITIK
German Foreign Affairs Review

Editorial advisory board:
Hans Apel
Heinrich Bechtoldt
Herbert von Borch
Kurt Georg Kiesinger
Klaus Ritter
Walter Scheel
Helmut Schmidt
Richard von Weizsäcker
Gerhard Wettig

— Order form —

Name
Address
Country
Profession



Grundig are back on an even keel after Philips takeover

Hermanus Koning has been chairman of the Grundig executive board in Fürth for almost two years and believes he is now on terra firma.

He said: "We have got two-thirds of the reconstruction programme behind us."

He intends to stick rigidly to his plans that appeared plucky eighteen months ago, in the face of losses of DM286m in financial year 1983/1984.

"We shall again be in the black by the end of this year," he said.

Koning, a Dutchman and the personification of the industrial management introduced by Philips after endless to-ing and froing in 1984, has used the short time he has been boss to good advantage.

He has achieved a considerable reorganisation of the company without a lot of fuss, keeping in close touch with staff representatives.

Koning, who succeeded Max Grundig, has given the company a completely new management structure.

The decidedly small team he brought with him from Philips' West German headquarters in Hamburg swiftly defined the problems besetting the leisure electronics group.

The team felt the group produced too wide a product range. In many areas production was inadequate and there were administrative costs that Koning had never known "even at Philips".

The results of the investigation of Grundig in depth was that the company had too many factories and production of several preliminary products was too costly.

There was no shilly-shallying about what to do when this analysis was produced. Special attention was given to the question of colour TV.

No television sets were to be produced in Italy and Portugal and production in Spain had to be significantly reduced. Only the plant in France was to continue — but, as in Spain, with reduced production.

Television set production of about 1.5 million units a year was concentrated on the factories in Nuremberg and Vienna.

Koning emphasised that this concentration ensured that "we achieved production utilisation that modern plant demands."

The tightening up measures that were introduced quickly showed their effectiveness in productivity.

Productivity per person employed in the various subsidiaries, previously on average DM120,000, increased by a quarter to DM150,000.

Capacities will be utilised even more in the future through a cooperation agreement with the Bosch subsidiary Blaupunkt.

In eighteen months to two years' time Grundig will take over the total colour television set production for Blaupunkt and Blaupunkt customer Siemens.

Blaupunkt will take over production of the profitable car radio range — currently about 500,000 units a year.

Via this exchange agreement Grundig hopes to increase production volume by about 600,000 colour television sets annually.

Including kits that can be supplied to those countries such as China and Turkey that have their own assembly plants, total production should then be in the region of three million sets a year.



Hermanus Koning (Photo: dpa)

By comparison, the West German market absorbed 2.7 million colour television sets in 1985.

The partners in this agreement also enjoy increased production, of course. A spokesman for one said: "Obviously we would not have made these agreements if we were going to lose by them."

Furthermore the partners will reinforce their position as market leaders in the European television market.

There has been considerable cooperation from the workforce within the company too.

Koning, formerly a professional footballer for Rotterdam, is here concerned with fairness as in sport.

He said: "We have to keep in touch with one another to explain why such and such a course of action must be taken as well as what will come out of it."

With this in mind the new Grundig management has handled the question of closures with kid gloves.

Staff have been transferred to other works. Special concessions have been made to purchasers of plant who agreed to keep on part of the workforce. DM20m has been paid in redundancy payments over and above the statutory requirement.

The last third of the reorganisation plan has yet to be implemented. This involves "the finer point of concentration," fitting out the group with a logistics system.

Koning is well in with his colleagues in Fürth, having uncompromisingly [illegible] his parent company out of the Fürth.

He put a stop to management visits from Philips headquarters in Eindhoven from the very beginning.

Koning was tailor-made to take over Grundig. This job was earmarked for him from the very beginning in 1978 when Philips first got a foot in the Grundig door.

It took some time before the company was taken over — but Koning had time then, as the front man, to bring the Philips group in West Germany under a single management in Hamburg.

He is now accepted as a Grundig man through and through.

The market has also reacted well to the new clear-cut business lines Koning has introduced.

He took pleasure in saying that the last five months have been very good for Grundig. "We have won back our former good reputation," he said.

Joachim Weber

(Die Welt, Bonn, 13 February 1986)

■ MOTORING

New generation of battery-run cars on trial in Berlin

Whispering cars are on their way: cars that exhaust-free and not just pollution-controlled. Three thousand battery-powered Volkswagen Golfs will soon be test-driven in Berlin.

If the trials are successful we will be well on the way to a fully-fledged car at the lower middle end of the market that is more deserving of the seal of environmental quality than any of the models now marketed as low-pollution.

The Berlin trials are intended to gain experience in ordinary, everyday city motoring.

The cars, marketed outside Germany as VW Rabbits, will be assembly line models initially built with a combustion engine. They will be converted to battery power in Berlin.

Volkswagen are in overall charge of the scheme, with which Brown, Boveri (BBC) and Hagen Batteries are also associated, Hagen supplying the conventional lead batteries.

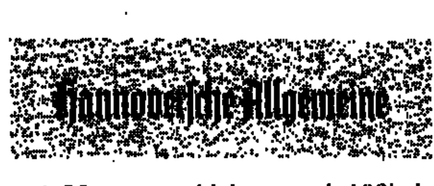
Electric traction is nothing new for Volkswagen. There have been trials of battery-powered vans and Golfs in the past.

The battery-run Golf was dubbed the City-Stromer, the second half of the name being a pun on electricity and the epithet Rover. It was a striking name but also conceded limits to the car's range.

Its bonnet boasted the proud claim "I'm electric." Volkswagen joined forces with BBC, Auwärter and the Gesellschaft für elektrischen Strassenverkehr on the project.

The City-Stromer's range was 57 km, or just over 35 miles, which is roughly the distance covered by commuters in city traffic.

Its top speed was between 80 and 90kph, or 50-55mph. Higher speeds would use much more power.



A 25-per-cent higher speed, 100kph, would require 58 per cent more energy. With a top speed of 80kph the car ran on a mere 11 kilowatts on flat roads.

Higher power can be generated for a moment, say to mount a kerb, but radius is reduced as a result.

Power is generated by a direct current engine and multi-speed gearbox with correcting elements linking battery, engine and vehicle.

The Berlin trials will pave the way for the next step in the gradual development of battery-powered cars manufactured in long runs. They will be powered by a new generation of battery, the sodium-sulphur battery.

BBC have been working on this new battery for a dozen years. They are said to store four times as much energy as conventional lead batteries.

Each battery consists of 500 cells and one problem that needed solving was how to insulate them when the battery reached running temperatures of between 300 and 350 degrees centigrade.

At room temperature the battery doesn't work, so insulation was needed to ensure that the battery was not brought to a halt by cold. BBC spokesmen have claimed at a conference in Baden-Baden that insulating materials have been found to solve this heat problem.

BBC are now slowly stepping up series production of the new battery. Current output is one a week. By the end of the decade it should be 10,000 a year, later 100,000 a year. Customers will not be limited to the vehicle industry; BBC envisage a wide range of uses. A further advantage of the sodium-sulphur battery over the conventional kind is that it doesn't discharge power, not even in cold weather, and needs no maintenance. It has a longer life than conventional batteries. It can be recharged 1,000 times, corresponding to 200,000 kilometres of motoring. In long runs the new battery should be cheaper than lead batteries, and sodium and sulphur, the raw materials needed to manufacture it, are available in enormous quantity.



Battery-powered engine unit ready for installation in an assembly-line Volkswagen Golf. (Photo: BBC)

Cars in the VW Golf or Opel Escort or Kadett category powered by the new battery will be no less comfortable than conventional models, reaching speeds of 120-130kph (70-75mph) for instance.

Range is to be extended from 90 to 250km (60 to 156 miles). Acceleration to 50kph (30mph) from a standing start is to be improved to seven seconds.

Practical use of battery-powered vehicles will depend on infrastructure, particularly the availability of charging points. *A car used as a city runabout can* be recharged overnight from a conventional power point. There will also be a quick recharge taking 30-60 minutes.

Batteries could also be replaced at filling stations. Changing a battery could take no longer than filling a fuel tank, maybe even less.

Power utilities are unlikely to face a supply bottleneck. The battery-powered car will be slow to gain popularity, initially providing utilities with an opportunity of selling surplus output and thereafter gradually stepping up capacity.

Static emission by power stations, particularly NOx emission, will hopefully have been reduced substantially by this stage.

Environmental conservation will be the main sales motive for battery-powered cars, BBC are convinced. They won't, in the foreseeable future, be replacing conventional motor vehicles entirely.

But there will be more and more zones, especially in built-up areas, where conventional cars are banned and only battery-powered cars are allowed to operate.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 February 1986)

Continued from page 8

time pay, were give a special bonus of 150 marks that was tax-free and from which no deductions were made.

Investment last year included money to create a new tyre testing area covering 37,000 square metres at the Wittlich factory.

As a result of the good order position this year between DM65m and DM70m will be invested.

The company was already showing good results in 1985 after a loss of DM44m in 1982, [illegible] following year and DM34m in 1984.

Turnover increased 17 per cent last year to DM630m, but the year's results did not make it possible to show a net profit.

Sumitomo has ordererd that the activities of the former Dunlop Europe holding company in Amsterdam should be divided up among the production companies in West Germany, Britian and France.

SP Reifenwerke will take over responsibility for Austria, Switzerland and the Netherlands, where a loss in two-digit millions was previously recorded. The final figures for 1985 in these countries were still more or less in the red.

Burkhart Salchow

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 8 February 1986)

Diesel electric bus runs on mini-motor

City buses will soon run on smaller engines with a much lower emission level, says a Munich physicist who has spent five years perfecting his energy-storing inertia gyroscope.

For the past year a bus has regularly run the 20km (12 miles) between Starnberg and Munich. It has differed from ordinary buses in carrying no passengers and in boasting the initials MM, short for magnetic motor, in its livery.

These initials are a reference to the small Starnberg firm run by Götz Heidelberg, the former head of development at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the Munich aerospace group.

Heidelberg has solved a problem that [illegible] world for years.

How can the energy used to start heavy goods or passenger vehicles and destroyed when they brake be stored for reuse?

All attempts to feed this surplus energy to a flywheel have been foiled by mechanical problems. Feeding braking energy to batteries has not proved a success either.

Heidelberg and his staff, who now number 100, have succeeded in replacing the mechanical channelling of surplus power, expensive and breakdown-prone as it is, by a new electrical principle.

"Using a new principle and new materials we have developed components that differ substantially from others on the market," the Munich physicist tersely says.

Like most experts, he concentrated on the gyroscope as an energy storage unit, but his electric motors and generators are much smaller and lighter in weight than conventional motors of the same output.

They can be used in motor vehicles as easily as electric power itself. Buses fitted out with the Starnberg magnetic motor need only a 50hp diesel or petrol engine with a generator attached.

The electric power of the generator sets a 200kg (440lb) rotor in motion. It develops the 150hp or so needed to start the vehicle.

It operates in a vacuum and takes only two minutes to generate its initial power at the start of the working day.

It is powered by electric motors that function as generators whenever the vehicle is braked, relaying to the rotor energy that would otherwise be lost.

Its capacity is roughly 120 kilowatt-hours, or only marginally less than the 150-kilowatt diesel engine currently needed to start a bus.

The first test runs proved in practice the claims made in theory. The 50hp diesel engine runs at a steady number of revolutions per minute and doesn't even use as much fuel as a family saloon in stop-and-go traffic.

Low fuel consumption and ideal engine setting reduce exhaust emission to roughly 10 per cent of what buses normally emit.

Diesel electric power via an energy storage unit has such clear advantages that trolley buses planned in a number of German towns are unlikely to leave the drawing-board.

Trolley buses would reduce vehicle emission and noise but at DM750,000 they would be almost twice the price of the magnetic motor bus.

Besides, trolley buses are limited to their prescribed routes, like trams.

Munich corporation transport has decided to test the new technique next year by running several MM buses on regular services. The buses are expected to be less expensive to buy, to use less fuel and to require less maintenance.

At present the fuel bill makes up 30 per cent of running costs, while maintenance and repairs account for a further 24 per cent.

Maintenance costs should be much lower. The small diesel or petrol engine runs at a steady number of revolutions per minute, doesn't need to achieve peak performance and should prove as longlived as the electrical components.

(Die Welt, Bonn, 1 February 1986)

■ EDUCATION

Handicapped children: the case against segregation at school



Handicapped children are in a class of their own. A recent survey indicates that only one German in two is personally acquainted with a handicapped person. Should they continue to be segregated in classes and schools of their own?

Writer Ernst Klee has described their plight as "apartheid in their own country." Handicapped children who attend normal schools can count themselves lucky.

Educationalists and parents are convinced that those who are integrated owe their good fortune to integrated primary school classes.

More and more teachers are clamouring for integrated classes at primary school.

A few years ago a handicapped child's fate would have been a foregone conclusion. He would have had to travel long distances with other handicapped children to a special school.

He would have been given no chance of making contact with ordinary children. He and his like would have remained a fringe group as remote as E.T. and, to all intents and purposes, from another star.

Until the mid-1950s handicapped children were regarded as uneducable and unfit for conventional schooling. Toward the end of the 1950s there was a boom in building special schools as society grew aware of the problems faced by the handicapped.

Yet the handicapped, consisting of categories ranging from the blind to the *mentally ill, were from then on taught* separately.

To this day virtually none of the 300,000 or so special school pupils graduate to conventional schools.

More and more parents are keen to see children spared segregation in a ghetto for the handicapped. They want them to go to normal kindergartens and primary schools.

While there are few objections to children playing together, many special teachers and school boards are sceptical about integration bids in conventional schools.

They are convinced that standard schools, with their emphasis on educational prowess and achievement, are not in a position to cater properly for the handicapped.

The idea of boosting integration in this context is nothing new. Fifteen years ago Theodor Hellrügge of *Aktion Sonnenschein*, the found of the Munich child centre, warned that "special schools create special people."

In 1973 a commission set up by the German Educational Council recommended "educational advancement of the handicapped and of children and young people threatened with being handicapped" in regular schools.

In neighbouring Denmark the blind have attended normal schools for 20 years. In Sweden 50 per cent of special *schools are at least under the same roof* as regular schools. In Italy 80 per cent of handicapped children attend ordinary schools.

In the Federal Republic of Germany healthy children rarely encounter handicapped children at school. Parents either feel special schools are better or shrink from taking legal action against the transfer of their children to special schools.

It took several court cases forMartina de Vita, a slightly spastic girl, to get a court ruling entitling her to complete the current school year at the (ordinary) school she has attended for the past two years.

Thereafter the authorities will decide from year to year whether she is to continue her schooling there.

Legal action taken by the Bavarian educational authorities against a school head shows what they think about integrated teaching.

He allowed a wheelchair-bound pupil to attend social studies classes instead of English as an examination subject (*the boy had a speech impediment too*).

The educational authorities gave the head a stern reprimand.

The Rhineland-Palatinate Education Ministry doesn't want to oblige parents of children at a Trier primary school, who have petitioned for integrated classes.

The Ministry argued that this was inadvisable because not enough countrywide experience had been gained with classes of this kind.

Educational authorities still regard integrated classes as slightly dubious. They are time-consuming and not necessarily much use.

Arbitrary approach opposed

Peter Pape, a national executive member of GEW, the teachers union, has criticised the authorities for making integrated learning subject to the whims of politicians and local authorities.

He was backed at a special school forum *last* spring by GEW colleagues in his call for legalisation of parents' demands.

Physically handicapped children have, it is true, occasionally been allowed to attend regular schools. The same could not be said of the seriously physically and mentally disabled.

Yet parents of children in these categories attach equal importance to contact with normal children.

Heinke Hadler, headmistress of a Hamburg primary school, has called for an end to over-protection and pity for handicapped children.

Many parents have come to feel their aim must be "help without pity."

Parents Against Segregation of Handicapped Children — over 60 of them at a national conference in Saarbrücken agreed on "help without pity" as their motto.

Integrated teaching is keenly supported at some Education Ministries. Hamburg for instance has 13 integrated classes in seven schools.

In Berlin there are plans to extend integrated classes to the fifth year of regular schooling. In Bonn and Frankfurt similar moves are in progress, while in the Saar Education Minister Diether Breitenbach wants to abolish special schools entirely.

The erstwhile progressive special schools are losing support. Schools for slow learners, which account for the lion's share of special schools, have lost many pupils — many more than can be explained as being due to low birth rates as a result of oral contraception.

The decline in numbers registered for attendance at these schools reflects growing parental determination to ensure as normal an educational upbringing as possible for their children.

Schools everywhere are being forced by falling birth rates to take whatever children they can get or face closure, so the behaviourally disturbed and the slightly physically disabled find it fairly easy to gain acceptance at their local school.

However, the desire to see serious handicapped children, children unable to walk or talk or showing *signs of brain* damage, attend integrated classes is arguably based more on good will than on a realistic knowledge of their needs.

Britta Danisch, chairperson of a Hamburg parents' initiative, says parents are increasingly winning at school conferences. They come with a painstakingly well-prepared case, bombarding staff with information and specialists' reports.

Frau Hadler says the *first* parent-teacher sessions at her school in Bergedorf, near Hamburg, were dramatic when the subject of integrated classes was brought up.

But that has all changed. Last time she need hardly have bothered. Parents are well enough informed on the subject and fears that standards would fall as a result of integration have been disproved.

Special school teachers and their professional bodies still have reservations about integration. A nationwide pep group for the handicapped suspects the abolition of special schools may just be window-dressing for cuts in educational spending.

In an interview in the Hamburg news weekly *Der Spiegel* specialist Marianne Nordwald voiced fears of integration being abused to achieve a better social climate and questionable normality in the classroom.

She cited the example of the Roepkes, who were asked whether they wanted their mongoloid child to be an Einstein of the disabled.

Parents like Theodor Hellbrügge and the Roebkes want to see fewer special schools and more special teachers at normal schools.

In Hamburg schools where integration is on trial, the ratio is 11 normal to 4 disabled pupils. In standard schools it is 18 to four.

The city has been hailed as the only *Land* where the disabled are not segregated. But is it more than a passing wave of euphoric reform?

Holger Müller of the Hamburg educational authority says the extra staff needed are expensive. That alone could effectively spike the guns of reform.

Yet it is generally agreed that without special teachers and educationalists integrated classes won't work. The two or four disabled children are joined by the normal problem children: the socially

Continued on page 12

Meteorological stations all over the world

supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;
Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

■ WRITERS

Sacher-Masoch — what's in a name?

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Austrian novelist Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, a portrayer of sexual abnormalities, gave his name to masochism.

The guilty party here was his Aunt Zenobia, who in 1846 discovered ten-year-old Leopold in a clothes cupboard and beat him.

He admitted, five years before his death in 1895, that whilst squirming under the harsh whipping he experienced intense feelings of pleasure.

Richard von Krafft-Ebing coined the word masochism for the research he had done into pain and humiliation as a form of sexual gratification.

Sacher-Masoch was born 150 years ago in 1836, and lived with his second wife Hulda and their three children in Lindheim, a village in Hesse.

The family relationships were well-ordered. He was a charitable man and a social reformer.

A visitor to Lindheim described him as tall, gaunt, with a yellowish complexion. His nose was stained from snuff-taking.

He had piercing eyes, a discordant voice, black shining hair and he was carelessly dressed.

An admirer from Paris said she had discovered a sinister whip in the corner of a room under an icon. He claimed that it was a scourge for pious repentance.

Eventually he had time to complete his six-volume major novel "Cain's Legacy," dealing with love, property, the state, war, work and death.

In a letter dated 1869 he wrote to his brother Karl: "One of the main themes of this novel is that men will only be happy when society's moral laws are valid in government."

The first volume of the six, published in 1870 while he was living in Graz, was entitled "Venus in Furs".

Publishers and admirers called on him by the dozen, and one of them, Aurora Rümelin, got to know him using the name of the cruel Venus, Wanda von Dunajew.



Leopold Sacher-Masoch
(Photo: Ullstein)

She married him, but before they married he wrote this: "I commit myself on my honour to be the slave of Wanda von Dunajew and to subject myself to all she imposes upon me without resistance."

At the turn of the century Aurora-Wanda wrote her memoirs. They were a bestseller.

In her book she said she went along with her husband reluctantly to save her marriage and on account of the children. Her husband constantly looked for lovers for her and female rulers for himself.

From 1881 on Sacher-Masoch published in Leipzig the short-lived magazine *Auf der Höhe*. There a Miss Meister joined the editorial staff as a translator.

She was Hulda, who let it be known that Wanda had ruined Leopold's health, his position in society and his finances.

She had then run off with a Frenchman and Hulda had rescued the deserted Leopold.

But whatever happened Sacher-Masoch wrote and wrote, mainly for poor pay and small publishing houses.

He produced about 100 titles, history, novels, historical romances, Jewish tales, drama and comedies, and tender and tough love stories about people at the top and at the bottom of society.

Always in his work there was, partly latent, partly overpowering, his obsessions with fur, whips and being henpecked.

When all the dross is taken away from his work there remains something that ensures for him a place as a 19th century realist.

He lived to see his native Galicia van-

Continued on page 12

Lou Andreas-Salome, companion of Nietzsche and Rilke

Lou Andreas-Salome, 1861-1937, was courted by famous artists and scientists. She was the cause of suicides and self-imposed exile. She shattered marriages and careers.

She was a brilliant intellectual, companion of philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, muse and mother confessor to poet Rainer Maria Rilke.

She was also a close friend of the dramatist and story-teller Gerhart Hauptmann and a trusted and highly esteemed scientific friend of psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud.

She was 42 when she moved from Berlin to Göttingen. Her husband had taken up the chair of oriental languages at the university and she lived and worked in Göttingen until her death.

To the Göttingen of her time she was always the famous "witch from Hainberg," shrouded in mystery.

The most important event of her life, according to Hamburg writer Ingrid Staehle, was her association with Nietzsche that began in Rome in 1882 and that should have ended in that year.

Lou Salome was then 21. Her father was a general in the czar's armies, her mother of German-Danish origin. After the death of her father, whom she regarded as a god, she struggled to study theology and art history in Zürich against the wishes of her family.

The young Lou enchanted Nietzsche, who was seriously ill, as well as his friend Paul Ree.

Although she rejected the advances both men made to her, holding out for an intellectual *ménage à trois* she got herself talked about because of this unusual relationship.

Her contemporaries described her as being tall and majestic with a good figure. In her later years she was described as having the figure "of a pliant sapling." Her "glistening eyes" drew comment.

From her meeting with Nietzsche onwards she was the centre of scandal, a person about whom much rubbish and slander was written.

Her relationship with Nietzsche, and a religious trait she had, were put to work in theological, philosophical and literary publications in Berlin in the 1880s and 1890s.

She said she shared this religious trait with Nietzsche even though she had broken with the Church. They were both free-thinkers.

Lou Andreas-Salome
(Photo: Historia)

She was a luminary in Berlin's intellectual, sociological and psychological circles of the period.

She wrote drama and literary reviews, and stood up for women's emancipation, although she would not have gone along with most current feminist attitudes.

She saw a basic difference between the sexes. From the start the male was the intellectually superior being, the one who drew intellectual distinctions. The female lives in completer harmony. This, she felt, gave female eroticism greater beauty.

Although she never had children, she regarded motherhood as female fulfilment.

Eroticism, the title of her most important work published in 1911, was the central point of her theoretical writings, as has been pointed out by Michaela Wiesner.

She was convinced that sexuality was the main driving force behind human affairs.

Friedrich Carl Andreas forced Lou Salome into an engagement to marriage through a genuine or feigned suicide attempt in 1887. The marriage was never consummated.

She assumed that Paul Reedisappointment committed suicide in disappointment over her marriage.

In Vienna, where she was at the centre of scientific and artistic circles, she

Continued on page 13

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM90.95 post free in Germany, DM100 cif abroad.

Air mail extra.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus
Postfach 11 03 20
D-6100 Darmstadt
Federal Republic of Germany
Tel.: (0 61 51) 3 91-0

■ ENVIRONMENT

Honeycomb eco-housing for Stuttgart students

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Stuttgart students at a new university hostel are human guinea-pigs in an imaginative experiment in eco-housing and environmental psychology.

The new hostels are not the usual box-shaped concrete and plate-glass affairs. High-rise horror has been replaced by honeycomb shapes, greenery on the roof and a whole range of ecological concepts.

There are 5,500 students at Hohenheim University, Stuttgart, but only 157 have places at the new hostels. It is a distinction that falls little short of a supplementary degree course in communal living.

The six honeycombs, planned by Düsseldorf engineer Norbert Kaiser and Mönchengladbach architect Horst Schmitges, cost DM8m and differ in almost every respect from conventional housing.

All windows face the sun, yet even though the buildings are on a plateau they is no bare backs, as it were. The weather side is piled high with protective soil.

So are the flat, south-facing roofs on which the first grass is now sprouting.

Pyramid-shaped glass domes jut out of the grass roof. Two houses share a fishpond and vegetation.

Between the ponds there are limestone, metal, concrete and earthen statues by Stuttgart art college students.

Environmental psychology is a fairly new scientific discipline, says Kaiser, whose idea the hostels were. He is convinced striking a balance between man and his environment will grow increasingly important and help to cut construction costs.

The Hohenheim honeycombs are an attempt to put eco-housing principles into practice, cutting energy costs and improving communications.

Substantial energy savings are achieved by piling earth against the weather side of the building, by planting grass on the roof and by using greenery on the "sunny side" to improve the "climate."

Inside, long corridors have been dispensed with as superfluous and wasteful. Temperatures can be adjusted in rooms seldom used.

Metal-clad sunblinds help to insulate the building and make passive use of solar energy.

Heat is recycled via the heating and ventilation system.

Communal rooms and the refectory are the focal point of each honeycomb.



Eyecatching new student hostels in Stuttgart: an experiment in environmental living for 157 human guinea-pigs. (Photo: Universität Hohenheim)

Daylight is reflected into this area and into the staircases by mirrors and fluorescence collectors.

The Baden-Württemberg Education Ministry approved *Land* and Federal government subsidies totaling DM3.2m toward the cost of building this pilot project aimed at combining economy and ecology.

Official found it easier to approve the scheme once an expert report had arrived at the conclusion that running costs should be only half as high as in conventional student hostels.

Energy costs for heating and hot water are only 22 per cent of the average figure, yet construction costs at DM3,000 per square metre were no higher than for conventional schemes.

The way light is channelled perhaps best illustrates the energy-saving ideas behind the honeycomb houses. The pyramid-shaped glass structures on the roof reflect diffuse daylight into communal and living rooms.

The saving in terms of electric light may not be spectacular, but it will surely have a cumulative psychological effect. Students' first move will perhaps no longer be to switch the light on.

The first honeycomb-dwellers pay DM220 a month for a 20-square-metre room. On balance they are quite happy.

But they do have one problem. They can only draw their sunblinds from within, so while they are out their rooms are flooded with light — and anyone can look inside.

So anyone can see who is neat and who isn't. Herr Kaiser is unperturbed. He feels the educational effect outweighs the disadvantage.

The Hohenheim student housing project has a futuristic look, but plans for future developments are even more far-reaching.

Plans already exist but can be rewritten on the basis of experience with the present scheme. All 157 tenants are cooperating in a long-term research project to monitor energy savings and other factors.

Existing facilities may be joined by windmills and solar panels, more fishponds and vegetable gardens and vineyards using no chemicals.

Each of the six blocks has been "adopted" by a university department. Findings and planning are to be discussed by working parties and at communal gatherings.

The president of Hohenheim University is seriously considering including the honeycomb houses — and their student tenants — in the university's general studies course.

Heinz Günther

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 9 February 1986)

Luchterhand

POB 1780, D-5450 Neuwied, Federal Republic of Germany

DIE GROSSEN 500

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmacke, a loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated refill pages at present cost 25 Pf. each. Publisher's order No. 10 600.

The editor of the "Big 500" is a man of industry who here summerises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

It lists in precise detail:
- company names/addresses/lines of business/parent company
- world turnover/export percentage/balance sheet total
- three-year turnover review of company performance
- payroll/share capital/reserves/property and equipment/holdings/cash in hand
- dividends/profits per share/investments
- industries in which active/plant/holdings overseas
- membership of supervisory and management boards with biodata and fields of responsibility
- index of companies and individuals

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1984. Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1985. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

Handicapped . . .

Continued from page 10

disturbed, the aggressive and those unable to concentrate.

Herr Müller says that physically healthy pupils can often pose the real educational problems. Teachers mustn't be overstrained by having too many problem cases on their hands.

Frau Hadler has found this to be a problem and is in future to reduce her quota of disabled to two per class. She often asks visitors who attend classes to judge for themselves which pupils are handicapped.

But she has no doubts about the value of integration. She is convinced schools must be more than cramming factories.

Dörte Schubert

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 31 January 1986)

Continued from page 11

ish as he had known it. His father was the Austrian police chief in Lemberg, Galicia.

It was a centre of rapid development with a population of 80,000, mainly Poles, with two humbled minorities, Jews and Ruthenians.

He wrote in German but felt himself to be a Slav. His Ruthenian wet-nurse spoke a Russian dialect, his governess French, his parents German, Polish and French.

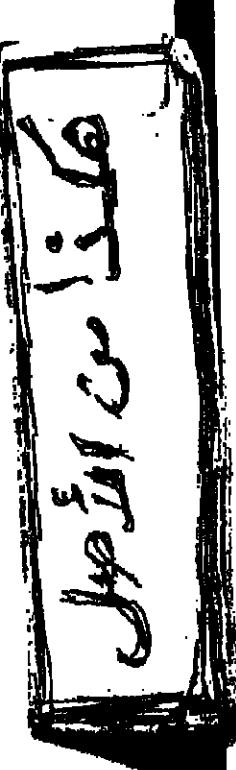
He loved the Jews and Ruthenians more than the Poles in this cultural melting pot. But above all he loved the country.

He said: "These plains, these steppes are the cradle of freedom and religion. The emperor is distant but God is close."

He should have made a comeback more than a hundred years ago with his country tales, bitter and melancholy, full of humour and accurate observation, told in down-to-earth German.

Hans Daiber

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 23 January 1986)



■ HEALTH

Sudden loss of hearing said to respond to immediate treatment

Frankfurter Allgemeine

In 1773 Jean-Jacques Rousseau described how he had suddenly been unable to hear anything with either ear. He remained hard of hearing for the rest of his life.

Austrian author Peter Rosegger also described how he woke up one morning to find himself virtually deaf.

When a heavy object fell on the floor all he heard was a muffled sound as though there was thick carpeting on the floor.

A few weeks later he just as suddenly regained his hearing, although not particularly well.

Both Rousseau and Rosegger had clearly suffered from a sudden loss of hearing, which is far from uncommon. More unusually, they went deaf in both ears at the same time.

They described the phenomenon long before it was dealt with by medical research. Sudden deafness for no apparent reason did not find its way into scientific literature until 1944.

By 1955 there had only been 100 known cases all over the world. Nowadays every ear, nose and throat specialist has at least three or four patients suffering from sudden loss of hearing.

This point was made by ear specialist Gerd Zechner from Vienna at an international training course held in Merano, Italy, by the German and Austrian General Medical Councils.

Yet the complaint still seems virtually unknown in the Third World. Is it an illness triggered by modern living, like coronary complaints for instance?

It has indeed been compared with a heart attack: the heart attack of the ear. The comparison is fairly apt. It seems mainly to affect people in the prime of life who seem otherwise healthy and do work in which they feel they are indispensable.

They are, Zechner said, the sort of people who may possibly have been promoted to a job that is too much for them. Emotional stress certainly seems to be a contributory factor.

Physical strain such as heat and cold, virus infections and trouble emanating from the spinal chord may also be to blame.

In certain circumstances they may all lead to a temporary shortage of blood in the inner ear reminiscent in many ways of a stroke, which is caused by a similar condition in the brain.

The inner ear is supplied with blood and oxygen via a system of very fine blood vessels and is extremely sensitive to oxygen deficiency.

A sudden shortage of blood is only one hypothesis put forward to account for sudden deafness, but it does seem the most plausible one and could happen in a variety of ways.

A blood vessel could for instance be blocked by a blood clot such as causes heart attacks. There were certainly no known cases of hardened blood vessels themselves being to blame, Dr Zechner said.

Anatomical irregularities of the blood vessel or bleeding in the inner ear (as a result of another complaint) have also been suggested as causes.

In many cases the fine blood vessels are felt to shrink convulsively and the blood to grow more viscous.

That would be more in keeping with the predominance of mental causes noted by Dr Zechner. Overstrain leads via the nervous system to a higher output of catecholamins, a group of hormones including adrenalin and noradrenalin.

Heidelberg physiologist Hans Schaefer, a specialist in social medicine, has described in detail how this can lead to a heart attack.

Herzkrank durch psychosozialen Stress (Heart Trouble Caused by Psychosocial Stress) is the title of his book, written in collaboration with Maria Blohmke.

The process they describe is that higher adrenalin output leads to faster metabolism and a higher oxygen requirement. The blood tends to clot and blood vessels shrink convulsively.

Catecholamins seem to play a part in triggering sudden loss of hearing too. Dr Zechner said risk patients would do well to cut down alcohol, nicotine and coffee consumption. All activate hormone output.

People who have already suffered a sudden loss of hearing ought to avoid mental strain wherever possible, to have any trouble with their teeth and tonsils dealt with and to have a physiotherapist treat their spinal chords should they have trouble with the upper vertebrae.

Provided these precautions are taken only one patient in 10 need expect a recurrence of the attack. Sudden loss of hearing is thus for the most part a one-off phenomenon.

Roughly 50 per cent of sufferers, especially younger people, find they regain their hearing without treatment, although not necessarily at all frequencies.

Provided treatment began without delay, say within a week, about 90 per cent of patients could expect to regain their hearing, Dr Zechner said.

This optimism with regard to treatment is not shared by all doctors. Many feel treatment makes little or no difference.

It is aimed at improving the circulation of blood — and with it oxygen — to the inner ear. It has to begin as soon as possible to prevent organic damage from occurring.

Many patients wait for days before consulting a doctor because they are simply unwilling to accept what has happened, yet if treatment is delayed by, say, 10 days there is virtually no hope of hearing being regained.

Treatment mainly consists of a course of Dextran, which makes the blood flow more easily. Other drugs administered may aim at boosting circulation or easing convulsions.

Other methods that have been tried out include nerve blocking and oxygen inhalation, but Dr Zechner specially mentioned recent experiments with calcium blockers.

Calcium blockers are used on heart patients, such as angina sufferers. As is often the case, no-one yet knows for sure just how they work.

In Berlin two ear specialists at Steglitz University Clinic, Michael Handrock and Alexander Berghaus, have carried out double blind tests of Pentoxifyllin, a drug commonly used to boost microcirculation, and Nimodipin, a calcium blocker.

There were marked improvements in hearing among both groups of patients, but particularly among those who were treated for their sudden loss of hearing within three days.

Not every sudden loss of hearing is of the kind here meant, suffered without physical illness or external effect.

A whole range of other causes must be ruled out before this diagnosis can be reached. Hearing can be impaired by noise, alcohol, nicotine and a number of drugs with toxic or allergic effect.

It can also be impaired by ear diseases, metabolic upsets or tumours, not to mention such mundane possibilities as a foreign body or too much wax in the outer ear.

Foreign bodies or a plug of ear wax ought never to be removed by patients themselves, Dr Zechner warned. They could pierce their eardrums, which would also cause loss of hearing.

Rosemarie Stein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 February 1986)

Germany is a much more interesting country than you may think.

AUTO KENNZEICHEN ERZÄHLEN

This book lists all the 296 regional car number plates, describes what can be seen in the various cities and districts, and lists some of the attractions on offer.

384 pages
420 illustrations
Plastic-clad hardcover
Dust jacket

Discover Germany through its 296 regional number plates. Give yourself the pleasure of getting to know its towns and its country. Germany has many beautiful sights.

This practical book, especially suitable as a publicity gift for business friends, is available from:

PRAESENTVERLAG HEINZ PETER
Kleiststraße 15
D-4830 Gütersloh
Tel. 05241/3188, Telex 933831

Would you also be interested in other practical or distinguished gift volumes? Please write and we will be only too happy to send you information.

came in contact with psychoanalysis and got to know Friedrich Pineles, who was seven years her junior.

She lived with him for twelve years. Ever reluctant to make decisions and perhaps worried at making a firm commitment, she declined to marry him because, she said, she was already married to Andreas.

She lost the child that Pineles fathered.

She acted as mistress and mother to Rainer Maria Rilke from 1897 until his death in 1926.

She persuaded Rilke not to undergo psychoanalysis. Unlike Freud she regarded artistic creation as a method of self-healing.

From 1912 onwards she devoted herself entirely to psychoanalysis and she was Freud's most important confidante, scientifically and in his private affairs.

More than once Freud generously supported her financially, and he regarded her book "My Gratitude to Freud" as evidence of "her superiority to us all."

Lou Andreas-Salome was an extremely independent-minded and attractive woman. She was never conventional. If she was "a witch", then she was one innocently.

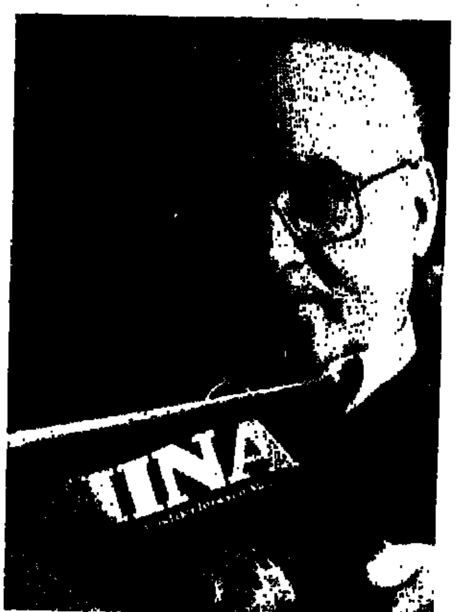
She once said that it was strange but whenever she decided to do the most natural thing she always ended up in a catastrophic situation.

Marietta Führmann

(Mannheimer Morgen, 12 February 1986)

■ PEOPLE

German engineer, 66, is Man of the Year in China



Werner Gerich (Photo: dpa)

A 66-year-old German engineer, Werner Gerich, has been named the Chinese engineering industry's 1985 Man of the Year.

There are not many honours left for him to receive.

He had already been the first foreigner to be promoted from technical adviser to works director at the diesel engine factory in Wuhan. He was then made a freeman of the city.

Before leaving for his winter holidays he made eight proposals to 300 local politicians and leaders of industry.

He was praised by the Chinese engineering journal for what he said. His courageous, unconventional proposals were particularly valuable, important and appropriate.

Gerich is an old-age pensioner back home. Fourteen months ago he was sent abroad by the Bonn management service for pensioners as an overseas aide.

He was sent to China as a technical adviser for diesel engine factories within the framework of a twinning scheme between Duisburg and Wuhan.

He was actually supposed to improve the performance of diesel engines, but was more farsighted than that.

He decided to do something about run-down state-owned enterprises. His proposals for improvement reached the Lord Mayor.

In Peking the go-ahead had just been given for industrial reform. So Wuhan decided to try out Gerich as works director.

The modern reform fairy tale went well. Despite a quarter of the roughly 2,000 workers being sent in training courses, the quality and rate of production improved. Chinese newspapers were full of praise.

His eight proposals, based on a year's experience, will be introduced when he returns from Germany. They are by no means sensational. But in order to see them through, there will have to be more entrepreneurial freedom and responsibility.

He wants tighter rules and regulations for quality control. Newly arrived parts or machines should be used at once and not lie around for months on end.

Existing plant and warehouses must be taken care of and new plant and equipment must be checked to make sure they suit climatic and other conditions.

Attention must be paid to discipline at work. Workers whose proposals boost production and cut costs must be suitably rewarded.

Educational and training programmes must receive as much attention as the living and working conditions of the workers. Up till now, Chinese management has been resigned to red tape.

The eight proposals presuppose that management will have the power to overcome it.

In this way the Werner Gerich success story fits perfectly into the Chinese concept of industrial reform.

As a Chinese economics newspaper reported last autumn, reprimanded workers or criticised factory managers are bound to be unhappy with him.

But nobody questions his integrity. And as long as the success figures are in his favour, any criticism will reflect on the critic.

Above all else, Gerich, who has already been received by the Chinese Vice-President, has the declared political will of the city of Wuhan behind him.

According to the *Beijing Review* Gerich has given notice that his factories do not need numerous deputy directors and workshop heads who pass responsibility around like a football.

He says one director and an assistant are enough. So indignation will have to remain muted when Gerich returns from holidays to carry out his plans.

Johnny Erling

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 January 1986)



Olaf Bauer working at his computer. (Photo: Thomas & Thomas)

Fifteen-year-old computer businessman

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

Olaf Bauer is already a winner like Boris Becker. He is not an ace on the tennis court but he is one in business. Hamburg schoolboy Bauer is Europe's youngest entrepreneur.

His firm "Olaf Bauer Easy Soft" sells soft and hardware and computers in the entire German-speaking area. Average monthly turnover is DM15,000.

Up till now his career has been unique. He has been involved with computers for four years, as have others at school. But ambitious Olaf, the son of a computer entrepreneur, wanted more.

On 8 May 1984, a court in Hamburg declared him prematurely capable of running a business. With DM7,000 of his own capital and a DM50,000 loan from his father he founded his own firm. He was only 14 years old.

Business has thrived. Not a day goes by without an order. When he is at school a telephone answering machine looks after the orders. He takes care of them in the evenings.

He programs appointment diaries and address systems for insurance firms, index files for stamp collectors, and puts adv[illegible] on discs. He [illegible] his products from the domestic market but also from Britain and America.

He [illegible] DM20,000 in two [illegible] which he rents out for 600 to 800 marks per month. He even does business with his own family. He rents a computer to his father — naturally for cash.

In the afternoon he takes his goods by bicycle to the post office. He can try for a driving licence when he is 18. Officialdom would think it crazy of him to look for a special exemption for the licence.

By law, the young boss is too young for a lot of things. He must leave bars and discotheques by eleven o'clock. But he could apply for a million-mark credit at any bank.

His school reports must of course be signed by his parents, but he can sign his own tax returns.

Apart from that he has a lot in common with his class-mates. He is wild

Continued on page 15

Inventor of the no tobacco cigarette

Crailsheim factory owner and chemist Bruno Vogelmann, 76, claims to have developed a new cigarette. It is supposed to contain no harmful substances.

He has applied to the Munich Patent Office for registration of his product. This could change attitudes to the harmfulness of smoking.

Vogelmann uses carbon instead of tobacco. Because of this his patent application is not for a cigarette, but for a non-toxic smoking agent.

Nevertheless he admits to needing a few more years of practical research before his patent is ready for production.

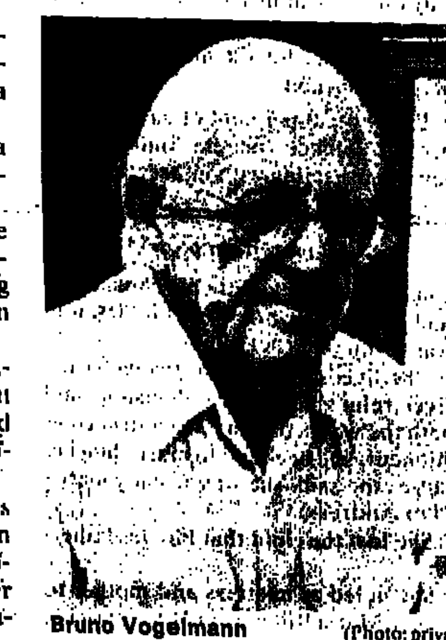
Bruno Vogelmann is a passionate non-smoker. For years he has been preoccupied with the problem of smoking and its damaging effects on thehuman organism.

He quickly realised he needed non-organic substances which burn without leaving residues. Eventually he believed to have found them in carbon and pyrophorous iron.

His idea is not complicated. He takes a thin black stick of carbon and drills an opening through it, and then puts in aromatic flavouring. This gives the smoker the illusion that he is puffing on a cigarette.

The poisonous gas carbon monoxide, which results from smouldering, can be filtered through an absorbent mouthpiece similar to those in gas masks.

He leaves to others problems such as how the rate of burning and the resulting heat are to be regulated and how the aromatic agent is to be put in.



Bruno Vogelmann (Photo: privat)

The most important thing for him is that medicinal substances can be worked in which also can help to improve health.

Naturally, Vogelmann cannot say whether hardened smokers would ever smoke it. He does however see chances for his invention, because opposition, above all to passive smoking, is rising.

He says DM30bn in damage has been caused by smoking in Germany, and that is not chicken feed. He believes this fact alone will draw the necessary attention to his invention.

Vogelmann is admittedly no dreamer. He is more a humanitarian who over the years has become more restless, thoughtful and farsighted.

He spent over four years in prison and concentration camp during the Third Reich for speaking out against Hitler.

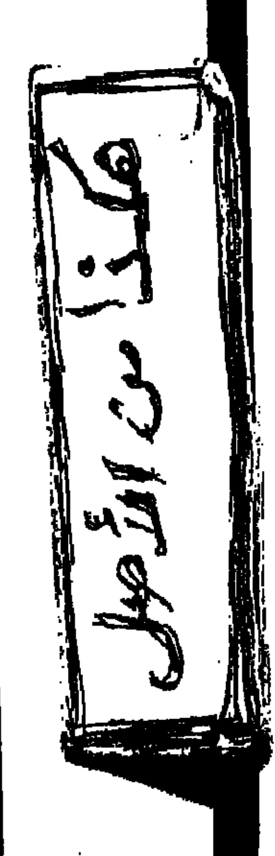
He ended up working a few years in a quarry. Without bitterness he says he acquired his mineralogical knowledge there. His stone-filled cupboards bear witness to that.

Vogelmann maintains he has always been an environmentalist and nature lover. In the local newspaper he gives ideas on how to breed butterflies.

In the Crailsheim area he re-established the European tortoise, and at his age has been elected a Green member of the Crailsheim local council. He is working on a book to be entitled Problems of Late Industrial Society. It is already half-finished.

Martin Geyer

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 February 1986)



■ MODERN LIVING

Turkish workers join forces in Hamburg after murder of fellow-countryman

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Ramazan Avci was attacked by a group of Hamburg skinheads, run over by a car and beaten. He died on Christmas Eve.

"If we don't do something about it now, more Turks and other foreigners will be beaten up, even murdered, on public transport and in the street," Professor Hakki Keskin says.

He is Turkish and a sociologist at Hamburg Technical College.

"We shan't give up. We shall continue to push for are demands for equal rights. We shall organise more campaigns in the future and join forces more so than we have done in the past."

Professor Keskin is spokesman for an association of about 23 Turkish organisations in Hamburg. After Avci's death they joined forces.

Turkish organisations do not automatically get together. Their Marxist, liberal, conservative and religious groups have until now had little to do with one another because their political aims were of prime importance.

At his office in the Technical College Keskin says: "Can you imagine, there are 60,000 Turks in Hamburg and more than 20 different organisations.

"Here in West Germany we are all affected by the restrictive measures applied to foreigners. We are all involved in the increasing anti-alien feeling in this country and we are all affected by the limited rights we have.

"So why can't we create some kind of national policy, excluding the racists and fascists, of course? Various political trends can still foster their individual aims in an association."

More than 20 Turkish organisations called for a demonstration of mourning for Avci in Hamburg city centre. The 10,000 who turned out formed the largest Turkish demonstration ever to be staged in West Germany.

Speakers at a city centre square called on Turks to take things into their own hands. One speaker said: "Our silence must be turned into resistance."

He pointed out that "the death of our countryman is the result of laws and politics in this country that operate against foreigners. It is the consequence of actions and policies that the state, the police and other institutions apply."

Turks asked "why the attacks and acts of terror perpetrated by the skinheads could not be neutralised by the organisations responsible for maintaining law and order."

"We know that the security organisations in this country are well able to take safeguards," Turks said.

They did not limit their complaints to a lack of police protection but complained that more and more frequently they were "the scapegoats for the failures in the battle against unemployment and increasing poverty in the country."

The Turks want more or less total equal rights with the Germans. They demand new legislation dealing with foreigners.

Keskin said: "If the politicians do not do something now then they will heighten the conflict."

He continued: "We repeat: We might indeed be of Turkish, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Yugoslav or Portuguese origin, but we have become a respectable part of society."

Germans should come to terms with the fact that the 4.5 million foreigners who work in this country are immigrants, he said. A million among them were born in West Germany and have few conections with the country of their parent's origin.

For the Hamburg authorities Avci's murder has so far been a matter for the police. The skinheads are regarded as one group of young people among many, admittedly particularly violent and racist. Little attention is given to the background from which this racism springs.

The Greens and some Social Democrats, particularly Bundestag member Freimut Duve, have criticised this situation.

Senator Volker Lange, responsible for internal affairs in the city, said after Avci's death that the skinhead situation was well under control.

But then several Turks came forward and told of acts of violence against them over the past few months. They were of the view that the police inadequately followed up these incidents.

Police chief Dieter Hering said the department that deals with rowdyism registered and dealt with over 70 offences involving skinheads last year.

There are an estimated several hundred skinheads in Hamburg who get involved in events staged by extreme right-wing organisations and mix in with Hamburg football club fans. They are getting more and more active.

Recently they attacked a 46-year-old Turk and his two sons. In the attack they used beer bottles, chains and other objects.

In another incident a man was knocked down because he refused to shout Heil Hitler.

Then skinheads marched through one of the Hamburg suburbs singing the Horst Wessel song, the Nazi anthem.

The police looked into the matter and sentences were passed on a few skinheads. But anxiety among many Turks grew.

Many young Turks only go on the streets now in groups. Keskin said Turkish parents in Altona, Hamburg, had stopped sending their children to school.

He has himself had threatening letters and his daughter has been verbally abused.

Some time ago a number of Turks drew up some proposals for equal rights. These are now before the Bundestag in a motion proposed by the Greens.

They demand the right of domicile for foreigners who have lived in the Federal Republic for more than eight years. Aliens legislation would no longer apply to them.

They also demand dual nationality for a period of 20 years, during which time a person can decide where he or she wants to stay for good.

Karsten Plog

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 January 1986)

Continued from page 14

about the [illegible] Frankie goes to Hollywood.

He is the fastest at sprinting, plays football with friends and is crazy about his 16-year-old girlfriend Nicole.

His favourite subjects are sport and German. He says he is just an average student. But his teachers are happy.

His grade average went up with his sales from 2.9 to 2.7. They say his lifestyle is unusual but he manages all the same.

In any case, Olaf wants to pass his school diploma and later study law or data processing. He puts aside some money every week. He says self-assuredly that he doesn't want to be a burden on his parents.

Thomas Lüders/Thomas Olivier

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 12 February 1986)

Turks worried by growing discrimination

Sociologists Lutz Hoffmann and Herbert Even have interviewed 27 Turkish engineering workers in the Bielefeld area to discover how they get on with their German workmates.

One Turk aged 36 who has worked for 13 years in the Federal Republic said of his German workmates: "Up to two years ago we were like ordinary friends."

But since unemployment has risen the attitude of the Germans to their Turkish workmates has hardened. The previous friendliness has disappeared.

The two sociologists have produced a book with the provocative title They Treat Us Like Slaves dealing with experiences Turks have while working in West Germany.

They reveal that until the beginning of the 1980s there was little antagonism at work toward Turks.

But as unemployment has steadily risen and government policies against foreign workers have become more restrictive the situation has changed.

The Turks in particular are no longer regarded as people with legitimate [illegible] peripheral workforce forced into the worst shifts, although their rights are not infringed in any formal sense.

The study claims that the brutal withdrawal of considerate behaviour, sympathy and the will to communicate is much more effective and hurtful.

A 46-year-old Turk, who has worked in West Germany for 16 years, said: "My locker was next to a German's. Previously we used to greet each other at the beginning of the day. Now when I wish him good morning he does not reply. That depresses me."

Another, aged 42, who has worked in the same company for 11 years, said: "During the work break the Germans sit in one corner and the Turks in another. It didn't used to be like that. We used to all sit together, drink our tea and make jokes."

Now, the Turks said, the Germans make jokes at their expense.

They tell jokes about Turks and write anti-alien graffiti on the toilet walls. The Germans act in a supercilious manner and no longer greet foreign workers.

The report states that the climate at work has worsened and the pressure of work increased drastically.

One Turk said: "If you work with all your might and main, someone comes up to you and asks why are you so slow, why haven't you got the work done?

"But you're not a machine. That's the kind of pressure that quickly gets you down, and makes you simply want to get [illegible] in the survey.

Most Turks cannot understand the increase in anti-foreigner feeling. One said: "You can't sit down with a German and discuss the matter. The Germans have now got so low a regard for the Turks that they don't see the need to discuss anything with them."

He continued: "That's why we don't know where this anti-foreigner feeling comes from. I personally have no idea. What has made the Germans feel like this?" According to the authors this is because it has become tougher to make a living. Hoffmann and Even do not see the anti-foreigner feeling primarily as bullying or aversion to Turks, but as a collective effort to shut out a specific group from society and so enhance their own chances in it.

The authors believe it is not surprising that it involves the Turks, who were never fully accepted anyway. It is part of a renaissance among Germans of a sense of national identity.

The study has been criticised considerably by both employers and trades unions alike.

The chief of the Bielefeld branch of the engineering union, Rolf Westhaus, accused the authors of making general judgments from just a few particular statements and suspected that the Turks interviewed for the survey "had been influenced by a Marxist view of society."

Furthermore disparagement of this sort does little or nothing to improve relations between Germans and Turks — quite the contrary, he said.

Westhaus maintained that "such prejudice that does exist will undoubtedly only be increased."

Werner Dopheide, also of the Bielefeld union, disputed that there was any anti-foreigner feeling to the extent described.

He pointed out that in the 1984 IG Metall strike Turkish workers stood shoulder to shoulder with their German colleagues.

In addition, he said, the number of Turks on workers councils in Bielefeld engineering firms had increased from 17 to 46 since 1972.

It would be difficult for the authors to contend that the Turks were inadequately represented, said Dopheide.

Hoffmann and Even have not, in fact, done that. The study is not meant to be an objective examination but a subjective view from foreigners themselves.

The authors said they were of the opinion that what foreigners themselves have to say is an important aspect for consideration when assessments of the situation are being made.

Roland Kirbach

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 14 February 1986)